

duction 7.5% in First Quarter

By L. Rowe Jr.

WASHINGTON, April 19 (UPI).—The economy's recovery in the first three months of this year was at its fastest since the third quarter of 1973, the government said today.

The rate of increase in the output of all services—the real national product—was at 7.5 per cent, the 6 to 6.5 per cent rate last administration had expected.

At the same time, prices rose at a rate of 3.7 per cent, down from the 6.8 per cent rate in last year's first quarter and the overall rise last year.

House spokesman Ronald Reagan said the figures show that the recovery is in a "solid" manner.

Mr. Ford was especially pleased by the "figures indicating continued reduction in inflation."

Comptroller of the Currency, acting chief for the Department of the Treasury, said there is little doubt that the economy, as by the so-called real gross domestic product, will grow more this year than last.

There is no direct correlation between growth of real employment, there is little doubt that the nation's projection of an 8.7 per cent unemployment rate for the year is too high.

The unemployment rate is 7.5 per cent for the first quarter, but it is expected to fall to 7.2 per cent by the end of the year.

At the same time, the administration's decision to impose severe budgetary cuts on the standby Selective Service System.

The administration's actions, it said, have "emasculated any semblance of a viable standby Selective Service System."

"In the event of sudden major hostilities," it went on, "our volunteer forces would be weakened by casualties without adequate loss replacements, in time would be unable to conduct sustained operations and could be annihilated."

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Heavily armed Israeli soldiers keeping an eye on Israeli rightists during march through occupied West Bank.

In Report by Panel Set Up by Congress

Cuts in U.S. Armed Services Called Impossible

By John W. Finney

WASHINGTON, April 19 (UPI).—A civilian commission created by Congress to study the mounting costs of military manpower has concluded that during the next decade no significant reductions are possible in either the size or the cost of the armed services.

In a report submitted today to Congress and the President, the Defense Manpower Commission said that, particularly in light of "the continuing Soviet military buildup," the nation must expect to maintain the present 2.1-million-man military force and a million civilians on the Defense Department payroll.

The potential manpower savings that might have followed the reduction in forces after the Vietnam War, it said, are being largely consumed by the increased costs of divisions, ships and air wings sought by the military. As a result, it said, only "relatively small manpower savings" are possible "without reducing defense capabilities."

The commission recommended against any major cutbacks in the fringe benefits given to the military, such as medical care, commissary stores and a noncontributory retirement system.

At the same time, it criticized the administration's decision to impose severe budgetary cuts on the standby Selective Service System.

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there was concern in some congressional quarters over the rising costs of military manpower. Partly as a result of an increase of more than 100 per cent in military pay in the last decade, manpower costs now dominate the defense budget, accounting for about 55 per cent of it.

The intention of its congressional authors was that the commission should make an independent, comprehensive study of military manpower requirements and costs. Four members were appointed by Congress and three by the President. Curtis Tarr, a former assistant secretary of the Air Force, now vice-president of Deere & Co., was named chairman.

Executive Director

As executive director, and thus principal architect of the report, Bruce Palmer Jr. was chosen by the commission. He is a retired army general who served as deputy chief of staff of the Army.

Hasings Keith, a former Republican representative from Massachusetts, resigned from the commission last year, protesting that it had fallen under the influence of the military and was failing to make an objective study of various military benefits, such as the retirement system.

In the new military budget, President Ford has proposed to reverse the continuing growth in military manpower costs by eliminating or modifying some benefits, such as phasing out subsidies for commissary stores, eliminating a 1-per-cent additional "kick" given every time a 3-per-cent cost-of-living adjustment is made in retirement pay, and reform of the noncontributory retirement system, which permits a serviceman to retire at 50 per cent of pay after 20 years' service.

The Harris organization said yesterday, apparently made a wrong political move when he drew the line between himself and President Ford over the issue of U.S. cooperation with the Soviet Union.

The latest survey, taken last month among a cross section of 1,512 adults across the nation, showed that popular backing for détente was 59 per cent, with 23 per cent against it, down only slightly from the 62 to 15 per cent support it got in December.

Among Republicans, 60 per cent favored détente and 23 per cent opposed. Among conservative voters, 57 per cent were in favor and 23 per cent opposed cooperation with Moscow, the survey reported.

The Harris organization said that conservative spokesmen have greatly overestimated the degree of opposition to détente. "Indeed," it added, "when a cross section of Republicans and independents was recently asked who could do a better job on a variety of foreign policy issues, President Ford's lead over challenger Reagan ran from 18 to 19 percentage points."

The initiative, shortly after India announced that it was sending its first ambassador to China in 15 years, followed a year's interruption in moves toward normalization between India and Pakistan.

An External Affairs Ministry spokesman said that Mrs. Gandhi had also offered to discuss other issues with Mr. Bhutto, including the restoration of air links and overflights and the resumption of rail and road communications.

He said that her letter was in reply to one from Mr. Bhutto on March 27, in which the Pakistani leader also made a major concession by offering to drop Pakistan's case before the International Civil Aviation Organization claiming that the present overflight ban was illegal and demanding compensation.

The last substantive talks between the two countries were held here in May of last year when they failed to reach agreement on the overflight issue.

But Mrs. Gandhi's letter raised hopes of an end to a four-year impasse between the two countries, observers said.

India had refused since the Simla agreement between India and Pakistan in 1972 to discuss the restoration of diplomatic relations until all other issues listed in the accord had been resolved.

At Simla, India, the two Prime Ministers agreed to give up territory captured in the 1971 war, to outlaw the use of force to settle disputes and to restore normal communications.

The New Delhi newspaper Patriot reported today that Mrs. Gandhi had offered to send an official team to Islamabad to settle all the outstanding items of the Simla agreement, but the External Affairs Ministry spokesman refused to confirm or deny this.

New Delhi Slum Riot
NEW DELHI, April 19 (AP).—Shum dwellers fighting forced resettlement shot at police and city demolition workers today in a four-hour riot that left five policemen dead, reports said.

Order reports said that seven slum dwellers were killed and dozens injured in the rebellion to save their shacks from being razed in the slum-clearance program.

A policeman at the scene reported that at least three policemen were killed in the exchange of gunfire.

3 Wounded in Left Bank Arab Dies in Protests Against Israeli March

TEL AVIV, April 19 (UPI).—An Arab was shot to death and three others injured in Samaritan towns today as Israeli soldiers quelled stone-throwing demonstrators protesting a Jewish march through occupied Arab territory.

The march was completed without direct interference. The marchers reached Jericho in the Jordan Valley after a 20-mile trek from Bethel, near Ramallah, that lasted two days.

Arabs along the route manifested hostility but did not molest the marchers, some of whom carried submachine guns, shotguns and revolvers. The route had been approved by the army and was patrolled by soldiers.

As the vanguard neared Jericho this morning, shopkeepers in the Arab town pulled down their iron shutters and several hundred persons jammed the main square, blocking traffic. But this did not interfere with the march as the finishing line was in Dir Sultan, a tiny suburb to the northeast.

Tension was high in Jericho since Gush Emunim, the Israeli nationalist group that sponsored the march, proclaimed its intention of establishing a permanent Jewish settlement there. This plan is strongly opposed by some members of the Cabinet, who regard the Jericho area as negotiable in a settlement with Jordan.

The government is expected to reach a decision in two or three weeks and Gush Emunim leaders intimated that would-be settlers might squat in the area without government approval if they did not receive a favorable response.

The marchers included entire families. The arrival of men and women with infants convinced local Arabs that they were coming to stay, a young resident told a reporter. He added that there was considerable apprehension.

The Israelis ordered a curfew in the center of the city after the demonstration in the town square was dispersed by soldiers wielding batons. It was lifted later in the day.

Reactions to the march were more violent in Samaritan cities. In Nablus, the largest city on the West Bank, soldiers broke up a stone-throwing demonstration by Arabs shouting slogans against Jewish settlements in the occupied areas and assailing the march as a provocation.

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Lebanese, Syrians, Palestinians

Beirut Truce Implementation Is Explored by Special Panel

By James M. Markham

BEIRUT, April 19 (UPI).—A revived committee of Syrians, Palestinians and Lebanese met today at the home of Premier Rashid Karami in an effort to patch together some mechanism to implement a cease-fire.

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previous Higher Military Committee, met today with Palestinian, leftist and rightist Phalangist representatives. Absent was a representative of the rightist National Liberal party of Interior Minister Camille Chamoun.

Mr. Chamoun has expressed reservations about a Syrian-Palestinian agreement reached in Damascus on Friday, which he says infringes on Lebanese sovereignty. Today, Pierre Gemayel, head of the Phalangists, expressed similar sentiments, while also welcoming the "Syrian initiative."

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New President
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Reports from Damascus indicate that the Syrians expect a new president to call on them to help keep order in a postwar Lebanon but there is much distance to cover before a new president is elected.

President Suleiman Frangieh, whose ouster has been widely demanded, has not yet officially submitted a signed copy of an amendment passed by parliament nine days ago. The measure would permit parliament to choose a new head of state before Mr. Frangieh's term expires in September.

Scattered shelling and sniping continued in Beirut even as the committee met and there was pessimism that the panel could put together credible deterrent forces in the civil strife between Moslem leftists and Christian rightists.

After the January cease-fire, the Lebanese Army was still partly intact and capable of participating on somewhat equal footing with its Syrian and Palestinian counterparts in a fairly successful truce-keeping operation that lasted almost seven weeks.

But the rebellion of Lt. Ahmed Khushf, a Moslem who formed a breakaway force called the Lebanese Arab Army, splintered the army along religious lines. In the new peace-keeping force, each side will be responsible for policing its own gunmen—a questionable proposition.

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Wealthy Residents Hide the Silver

Aristocratic Sintra Shaken by New Portugal

By Marvyn Howe

SINTRA, Portugal, April 19 (UPI)—This ancient, aristocratic resort, 20 miles west of Lisbon, quietly accepted the Portuguese revolution two years ago and has tried to make the best of it with as few shocks as possible.

Nevertheless, the resignation of the popular Socialist mayor last

week brought into focus a deep malaise in the community. "Ideas of people's power have made a big advance here," said former Mayor Jose Alfredo da Costa Azevedo. "People are demanding things rather than asking for them."

Officially, the mayor resigned for "reasons of health." But in a recent interview he explained that his nerves had been shat-

tered because of constant conflict with the Communist-dominated town council and neighborhood committees.

"It's sad to say but the only solution is to restore order and the authority of the police, the Republican Guard and the army," Mr. Costa Azevedo said, emphasizing that he had fought against the rightist Salazar dictatorship for 33 years as a Socialist militant.

The former mayor's one hope, and that of many other Sintra residents, is that the elections next Sunday will produce a strong government to restore political stability.

House Occupied

There have been fewer acts of lawlessness here than in more industrialized communities, but enough to make residents uneasy. Only one house in town was illegally occupied. It belonged to the Moraes family and was closed most of the time. It has been turned into a nursery for working mothers.

"The Moraes sisters were stung by the police who lived in Lisbon and came here once a month for tea in their Rolls Royce with two chauffeurs and so no one objected to the takeover," a neighbor said. But the incident frightened residents and they began to hide their silver, china and art works in their servants' homes.

There were no invasions of the handsome quinta—country estates—on the luxuriant green Sintra Mountain, where the Portuguese well-to-do used to go to get away from the Lisbon heat. The owners, however, now come to their homes more often or keep members of the family there to guard against intruders.

There were, however, a number of illegal occupations in the valley and the outlying villages which in recent years have become a dormitory for Lisbon workers. Last summer, workers seized a quinta belonging to the wealthy Alarcon family and put the 83-year-old couple out in the street.

They turned the quinta into a school and decided to open a museum with the family portraits, antique furniture and china. A court declared the occupation illegal but the property has not been returned to its owners.

Graceful Living

This frightened the foreigners—English, Americans, West Germans, Swiss and Belgians—who had settled in Portugal and particularly in the Sintra area as a pleasant tax haven and place of cheap, graceful living. They feared a Communist takeover and fled the country, leaving their quintas with guardians.

"None of the foreigners' quintas has been occupied and a couple of the foreigners who ran away are back," said Mrs. Walter Kingsbury, a longtime Sintra resident.

Mr. Costa Azevedo is a sturdy-looking man of 68 and says his hair only began to turn gray since he was named mayor. Before the revolution he had been a court clerk.

The mayor's basic problem was that the Communists, "the only organized party before the revolution," took control of the town council and neighborhood committees.

The committees, he said, are becoming more demanding and insist on controlling rents. On the other hand, he could not control his municipal employees. He suspended a carpenter for one week for playing cards in a tavern during working hours. But the Communists on the town council overruled him and suspended the worker for one day.

Finally, the municipality faced huge budgetary deficits because the first revolutionary governments had ordered large salary increases and revenue had dropped. Monthly expenditures amounted to \$175,000 while the income was only \$55,000.

Tourism, Sintra's main industry, is paralyzed. Several souvenir shops have closed and the hotels are surviving only because they are housing refugees from Portugal's former African colonies at government expense.

Cambodians Seize Japanese Newsmen

BANGKOK, April 19 (UPI)—Khmer Rouge soldiers seized a Japanese free-lance correspondent and beat him with rifle butts when he disregarded warnings and crossed into Cambodia today, the police said.

Naoki Matsuchi, 25, thought to be on assignment for Eva Press International of Japan, was still in Cambodian hands at nightfall with no indication when he would be released. He left his camera and other personal belongings with a policeman before he crossed the small bridge marking the border at Aranyapraphet, 190 miles east of Bangkok.

Blaze in Brussels

BRUSSELS, April 19 (AP)—A movie theater and 50 to 60 boutiques were gutted here today by a fire.

Guerrilla Kills Self During Tehran Chase

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ENFORCE CURFEW—Israeli troops ordering an Arab woman and her son back into her home in Jericho after authorities put a curfew on city to prevent confrontations between residents and marchers who demanded Israeli annexation of occupied West Bank.

Calls Him Tormented, Vain, Flawed Soldier

Book Critical of Montgomery Causes a Stir

By Bernard Weinraub

LONDON, April 19 (UPI)—A controversial biography that depicts the late Field Marshal Viscount Montgomery as arrogant, tormented, vain and a flawed soldier has outraged his supporters, members of his family and former aides.

The lengthy biography, "Montgomery: A Portrait," by Alan Chalfont, a prominent military specialist, was published last week, less than three weeks after Lord Montgomery died at the age of 88. Its publication has led to a torrent of criticism against Lord Chalfont, who was minister of state for foreign affairs between 1964 and 1970, and a military-affairs contributor to the Times of London.

"The author has made deplorable innuendoes without one shred of evidence," said Brian Montgomery, brother of Marshal Montgomery, in the Times Literary Supplement. Goranvay Rees, a writer who was an aide to the marshal, said in the New Statesman:

"The portrait that emerges from his book is that of a very unpleasant man, a bully, a cad, exhibitionist, philistine, humorless, ruthlessly and self-seekingly ambitious, yet secretly dominated by a craven fear of failure and defeat. For myself, I confess that in this portrait I entirely fail to recognize the man I was glad and proud to serve under."

Obituaries Were Laudatory

Certainly the reaction to the book has been sharpened by Marshal Montgomery's death and the overwhelmingly favorable and uncritical obituaries about the soldier, whose victory over the Germans and Italians at El Alamein in northern Egypt in 1942 was a turning point in the war. The obituaries tended to mute the marshal's responsibility for one of the war's major blunders—a 1944 operation code-named "Market Garden," designed to seize five major Dutch bridges and cross the Rhine into Germany. The operation failed and ended with more than 17,000 Allied casualties.

Lord Chalfont's book paints a harrowing and unsympathetic portrait of the marshal—a portrait lauded with psychological judgments that attribute many of the soldier's defects, and fierce single-mindedness to a crippling relationship with a cold and loveless mother.

Family Infuriated

"As she dominated him, so he strove to dominate others," writes Lord Chalfont. "He conceived relationships not in terms of authority and respect. He had to prove himself constantly and obsessively. His vanity was monumental. He was cocky all the time. It is not surprising that [his] suffocatingly egocentric smugness should have repelled so many people who came into contact with him."

Certainly the most sensational element in the book is a vague allegation that Marshal Montgomery had a homosexual relationship with an aide, Capt. John Poston, who was killed by the Germans in 1945. The allegation has infuriated Marshal Montgomery's family.

Lord Chalfont writes that the marshal's physician, Dr. Bob Hunter, said that the young soldier's death so affected the general that for two days afterward no one could get a decision from him.

He writes: "Poston was clearly very important to Montgomery. There have inevitably been suggestions of a homosexual element in the relationship."

"If this seems a harsh comment on a friendship which meant so much to the shy and emotionally withdrawn Mont-

gomery, the fact remains that it was only with men—and with men much younger and less important than himself—that Montgomery seemed able to surmount his automatic barrier which cut him off from rewarding relationships with women or with men nearer his own age and status."

Reaction to the book has been negative so far, with reviewers especially criticizing the psycho-

logical aspects. "Ultimately it becomes a little wearisome and leaves one wondering whether he could really have been as nasty as that all the time," wrote Charles Douglas-Home, an editor of the Times of London. "The author seems to approach his subject neither in sorrow nor in anger, but with a mixture of shock and satisfaction at all the evidence of Monty's beastliness."



OOPS—Near collision on a corner in Kentish Town area of London was set up by artist and photographer.

Labor Leader Is Found Slain After Colombia Polls Close

BOGOTA, April 19 (Reuters).

A top Colombian labor leader was found dead today after kidnapping apparently carried out by threats to execute him when the polls closed in nationwide municipal and provincial elections.

Jose Raquel Mercado, president of the Colombian Workers' Confederation, was kidnapped two months ago. His body, wrapped in plastic and covered with a sheet, was found in western Bogotá, police said.

A leftist group calling itself M-19 had claimed responsibility for the kidnapping. It said it would execute Mr. Mercado when the polls closed yesterday if its demands were not met by President Alfonso Lopez Michelsen.

The President refused the demands, which included the reinstatement of workers and labor leaders dismissed during strikes in February and the repeal of a decree authorizing the dismissal of striking state employees.

Four-Year Term

Although the elections are not regarded as very important in themselves, they are being viewed as a test of radical leftist strength against the traditional parties midway through President Lopez Michelsen's four-year term.

Full results are not expected for several days. Initial reports indicated a setback for the government in the capital but a comfortable victory in the rest of the country.

Polling, however, was estimated at only 20 per cent of Colombia's 10 million voters, reflecting widespread apathy.

The Liberal party is ruling in an alliance with the Conservative party, which appeared to be trailing in the results.

At stake in the elections are 8,500 municipal posts and 406 seats in provincial legislatures.

Under special legislation, the chemical PA-16, formerly manufactured under the brand name Tergitol, was used in Kentucky and Tennessee this year to break up large winter roosts of the birds that posed a health hazard. The new proposal calls for killing the birds on a much larger scale than ever before in the worst infested areas.

The statement estimated that as many as 50 million starlings and blackbirds could be removed annually without adversely affecting the national breeding population. It said the blackbird and starling population in North America ranges between 250 million and 350 million birds, depending on the season, and more than 300 million of them die naturally each year.

IRA Weapons Seized

BELFAST, April 19 (Reuters).—A cache of Irish Republican Army weapons, including 25 mortar bombs, has been seized by British troops in a raid on a building here, security forces said today.

News Analysis

Israeli Failure to Intervene in Lebanon Raises Questions

By Jonathan C. Randal

BEIRUT, April 19 (UPI)—Over the months, Israel has tolerated the increasing Syrian military involvement in Lebanon on a scale that would once have prompted automatic riposte and possibly another Arab-Israeli war.

No one here seems to know why. The explanations range from enlightened self-interest and lack of a significant military provocation to U.S. pressures, a new-found self-confidence or its exact opposite—Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin's weak government.

In January Syrian involvement in the Lebanese conflict began to go significantly beyond the accepted level of supplying arms and ammunition to the Lebanese left and the Palestinian commandos. But neither then nor now has Israel followed its previous procedure of spelling out limits to its adversary's military involvement.

Accepted Arab-Israeli ground rules allowed Syria to send Damascus-controlled Palestine Liberation Army regulars and as-Sa'qa Palestinian commandos into Lebanon to police the ill-fated cease-fire Jan. 22.

Tripartite Fearful

Analysts were convinced that the "tripwire" for Israeli intervention would be the presence of Syrian Army regulars on Lebanese soil.

But the Israelis did nothing when Syria put army regulars into as-Sa'qa uniforms. The Syrians had discovered that the Palestinians had become infected with mainstream Palestinian thinking, which opposed the Syrian presence. In April, Syria felt obliged to escalate further, blocking ports and Beirut's airport and the land frontiers in an effort to starve recalcitrant leftists and mainstream Palestinians of weapons and ammunition.

During that period, U.S. sources began letting it be known that a single Syrian tank on Lebanese soil would constitute for Israel a cause for war. It was to avoid just that possibility, the explanation went, that the veteran diplomat Dean Brown was brought out of retirement and rushed to Beirut as President Ford's special envoy.

Temptation Seen

U.S. officials intimated that Israel might be tempted to intervene, despite strong U.S. objections, in the knowledge that the not particularly pro-Israeli Ford administration was at its weakest during an election campaign.

Then, 10 days ago, Syria moved at least 90 tanks into Lebanon and Israel failed to react.

Mr. Rabin said that Israel would not tolerate Syrian activity beyond an undefined "red line." At first the phrase was interpreted as referring to the line along the Litani River, 16 miles north of the Lebanese-Israeli border.

But Israeli military commentators later suggested that the line was not strictly a geographical expression. Rather, it apparently involved how the Syrian military presence affected Israel. Still, some Israeli sources claimed that no aviation, ground-to-air missiles, large tank movement south of a given line, nor reinforcements on the Golan Heights would be tolerated.

Analysts argued that Israel had

Soviet Historian Issues Appeal on Political Inmates

MOSCOW, April 19 (Reuters).

A Soviet historian today called on his colleagues to end their "shameful silence" and fight for an amnesty for political prisoners in the Soviet Union as well as in the rest of the world.

The historian, Alexander Nekrich, issued the appeal in a statement to Western newsmen concerning last week's trial of Crimean Tatar activist Mustafa Djemiliev, who was sentenced to 1 1/2 years in jail by a court in Omsk.

Mr. Nekrich said the sentence was handed down despite the fact that the chief prosecution witness had told the judge he had been intimidated by investigators. During the trial, the historian said, "the elementary norms of law were trampled under foot."

The statement was believed to be the first major dissent document issued by Mr. Nekrich, who was expelled from the Communist party in 1967 after a book he published in Moscow about events preceding World War II incurred official wrath.

Saudis Endow a Chair at Calif. University

LOS ANGELES, April 19 (UPI)—The University of Southern California has received a \$1-million grant from Saudi Arabia to establish the King Faisal Chair of Islamic and Arab Studies, the school said today.

Presentation of the grant was made to USC president John Hubbard by Dr. Ghassan al-Ghassbi, Minister of Industry and Electricity, who earned a master's degree in international relations at USC in 1965. Dr. Hubbard said the first occupant of the new professorship would be Dr. Wilfrid Rugeley, USC professor of international relations.

Thais to Repeal GI Ouster

BANGKOK, April 19 (UPI).

Radio Thailand's Premier-designate 55 said today that he intended to view an order asking to leave the country. The same broadcast, Foreign Minister-designate Ratanak said, was likely the order would be.

According to the cast, Mr. Seni, who was in as Premier since he was ousted last March 20, U.S. withdrawal was going Premier Kukrit Rajakulchai, who could a review of the order, but said that the order would be allowed to stand that all U.S. forces must pull out of Thailand.

Dock Strike Canceled

TOKYO, April 19 (UPI).

Japan's longshoremen called off a planned 48-hour strike at all the country's ports today, union leaders said.

Official Seoul Paper Assails U.S. Congressmen and Press

By Richard Halloran

TOKYO, April 19 (UPI)—For the last month the government of South Korea has carried on a running attack against members of the U.S. Congress and against U.S. reporters and scholars for criticism of Seoul's policies.

Much of the South Korean barrage has appeared in the Korea Herald, a South Korean government English-language newspaper regularly seen here. Articles, columns and editorials in the paper reflect government policy.

The South Korean government has accused these Americans of meddling in South Korea's internal affairs, damaging the South Korean image in the United States, providing Communist North Korea with material for propaganda and undermining the U.S. alliance with South Korea.

So far, however, there have been no general anti-U.S. demonstrations such as those that often accompany South Korean disputes with Japan.

Criticism of U.S.

In one issue of the eight-page Korea Herald last week there appeared four critical articles, one of which contained the first general criticism of the United States in the current series. A professor at Seoul National University, Korea's most respected school, wrote:

"We have got many things from the United States. Among the things we have received from her was garbage which we thought was precious culture. They did considerable harm to us."

Prof. Lee Tal Young said that a money-worshipping tendency prevails in South Korea's society today and "its family system is rapidly disintegrating."

The United States maintains 40,000 troops, including an infantry division, in South Korea, is committed to go to war in defense of the country and has been its major source of military and economic aid for 25 years.

Park's Opponents

The present string of events began on March 1, when a group of President Chung Hee Park's opponents issued a statement calling on him to resign and open the way for a restoration of democracy in South Korea. Mr. Park currently rules under a Constitution that gives him unlimited power.

The Korean government interpreted the March 1 statement as an effort to overthrow the government and arrested those who drafted and supported it. Most U.S. newspapers reported the event as a call for Mr. Park's resignation rather than an attempt to overthrow the government.

The U.S. reports brought charges from South Korean officials of "distortion, crooked news coverage" and interference in South Korea's domestic affairs. It was not clear how news reports published in English in the United States constituted such interference, as they were not translated into Korean or published in South Korea.

Opposition Demands

SEOUL, April 19 (UPI)—Opposition political leader Kim Young Sam demanded today that full democratic order be restored.

Sadat for Peace, Javits Asserts

CAIRO, April 19 (AP)—Sen. Jacob Javits, R-N.Y., one of Israel's staunchest supporters in Congress, said yesterday he had found in talks with President Anwar Sadat that "nobody is thirsting for war" in Cairo.

"I did not see war fever here. . . . It is believed here that a Middle East peace is possible," he told correspondents at the end of a three-day visit to Egypt at Mr. Sadat's invitation.

The senator, who was scheduled to travel to Athens today on the next leg of a fact-finding tour that also will take him to Israel, said he was "very strongly impressed with the sincerity of President Sadat in seeking peace."

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Big-City, Labor Chiefs Bring Stop-Carter Drive Into Open

By Bill Boyarsky

PHILADELPHIA, April 19.—Big-city political bosses and labor chiefs—their power dishd from what it was during the days of Franklin D. Roosevelt and Harry S. Truman—are summoning all their forces to stop former Gov. Jim Carter of Georgia, the unknown outsider who has been the Democratic presidential pick.

The coalition has been forming weeks. But with the April 27 Pennsylvania Democratic primary reaching, it has come out in open.

Carter is not stopped and is successful in Pennsylvania,

he is well on his way to other victories," said Edward Toohy, who heads the AFL-CIO's Philadelphia Central Labor Council. "We're going to make a determined effort late in the campaign. Nobody expected Carter to do as well as he did."

The man chosen by the bosses to stop Mr. Carter in Pennsylvania is Sen. Henry Jackson of Washington, whose views, voting record and outlook on life match those of the practical men and women who run the unions and political organizations.

But in interviews both on and off the record, key AFL-CIO leaders say their real choice is Sen. Hubert Humphrey of Min-

nesota, who appears to be ready to announce his candidacy after the primary elections.

3-Way Contest

However, Sen. Humphrey's name is not on the ballot. The primary contest here is a three-way race among Mr. Carter, Sen. Jackson and Rep. Morris Udall of Arizona, the last hope of the liberals.

Sen. Jackson, in the view of union leaders, is more of a blocking back for the anti-Carter coalition, a solid workhorse who will soften up the opposition for Sen. Humphrey.

The goal of many of those leaders is to deprive Mr. Carter of victory in Pennsylvania, slow

down his drive, assure a convention deadlock and then win the nomination for Sen. Humphrey.

There are members of the anti-Carter coalition who prefer Sen. Jackson to Sen. Humphrey. But if Sen. Jackson falters, they expect to move over quickly to Sen. Humphrey. Everybody—no matter who is their first choice—agrees the main job in Pennsylvania is to halt Mr. Carter.

What do they find wrong with Carter?

Nobody knows what he can do, said Peter Camiel, chairman of the Philadelphia Democratic Committee and one of the city's top political bosses.

He compared him with Sen.

Jackson, who is his first choice. "He's not a newcomer into the field," Mr. Camiel said of Sen. Jackson. "By contrast, Carter is. I don't think a man who has served as governor is as well qualified as a man who served in the federal government, especially in the United States Senate."

"Carter hasn't defined his objectives or taken strong, unequivocal positions on issues," Mr. Toohy said.

Unknown Quantity

There seems to be a common thread to the comments about Mr. Carter—that he is an unknown quantity, something frightening to the labor and city bosses

who are most comfortable with the familiar.

William Ross, head of the local International Ladies Garment Workers Union, summed it up with his description of Sen. Humphrey. "He's been established with the people here for decades and he's never been a disappointment." The same, he said, was true of Sen. Jackson, but it was not of Mr. Carter.

Old-fashioned power politics are being used to stop Mr. Carter, and Jackson supporters are well-equipped to play the game.

After a grueling series of early primaries, Sen. Jackson, Mr. Carter and Rep. Udall limped into Pennsylvania short of money, a situation due largely to the failure

of Congress to agree on the formation of a new federal election commission. Allocation of federal election funds has been held up until the new commission is formed.

Sen. Jackson, backed by the unions and political organizations, is hurt least by the money shortage—which has to do with politics in Philadelphia, the state's most populous city.

Philadelphia is divided into 66 wards. Each ward is divided into several divisions. Each division has two committeemen, and they wield much of the power at the grass roots in the city.

Although the machine is declining in power and badly split, it still maintains power through the old methods of the committeemen passing out jobs and favors in return for political support. Elected officials do the same.

Not United

But it is not a united machine. Some of the ward leaders are loyal to Mayor Frank Rizzo, who controls the patronage and money from city hall. The rest are loyal to Mr. Camiel, whose patronage power comes from his control of the large court system.

Although the two men are enemies, they are both for Sen. Jackson in the primary, giving the senator the advantage of the support of all the committeemen in the city. Some like Sen. Jackson best, but like the labor bosses, others really want Sen. Humphrey.

"I couldn't put my finger on five committeemen around the city who are not going to work for Jackson or Humphrey," said Tom Gunther, aide to James Mahoney, executive vice-president of the state AFL-CIO.

On Election Day, the committeemen and their workers will distribute sample ballots, explaining to residents how to punch the complicated voting machine for Sen. Jackson and for national convention delegates favorable to him.

The Pennsylvania primary is broken into two parts—a popularity contest and an election for 134 delegates to the Democratic National Convention.

Organized labor will be just as valuable as the Philadelphia committeemen. The ILGWU's Mr. Ross said he expected all of the state's AFL-CIO unions to be working for Sen. Jackson on Election Day, including the steel workers, the most powerful.

His union's activities are typical.

"We'll be sending out letters to 15,000 Philadelphia members plus 3,000 retired members," Mr. Ross said. "Also to the rest of the 30,000 members in Pennsylvania."

No Legal Limit

Such help is not covered by the federal law limiting campaign expenditures. The unions can spend as much as they want

as long as it is for communications to their own members. And the unions, especially the steel workers, will be a help to him in cities outside Philadelphia, including Pittsburgh, the state's second largest city.

Rep. Udall is benefitting from all this activity to some extent. Labor has not been enthusiastic about Rep. Udall so far. The AFL-CIO, dominated by the building trades unions, has been suspicious of his environmental record. But Pennsylvania's complicated delegate-election procedure has prompted labor to consider helping him.

There are 1,100 candidates for the 134 national convention delegate places. Of them, 700 are identified on the ballot as being pledged to a presidential candidate. The 400 others are listed as uncommitted.

Four hundred of the 700 committed delegates are pledged to candidates who are no longer in the race—Pennsylvania Gov. Milton Shapp, Sen. Birch Bayh of Indiana and former Oklahoma Sen. Fred Harris.

Sen. Jackson is picking up many of them, but there are certain areas—liberal districts and sections of the black community—where Rep. Udall appears to be more popular.

Mr. Carter's aides concede the coalition of union chiefs and the Philadelphia machine will hurt Mr. Carter in Philadelphia, but they say they have organized extensively outside the city and note that Mr. Carter is supported by Pittsburgh Mayor Peter Flaherty. And Mr. Carter is backed in the Philadelphia area by the popular former Sen. Joseph Clark, a favorite in liberal sections.

© Los Angeles Times.

Developments Noted

Congressmen Say Docility in Foreign Affairs Is Ended

By Leslie H. Gelb

WASHINGTON, April 19 (NYT).—Interviews with nearly two members of Congress indicate they believe that changes in the last six years in Congress the law make a continuing struggle with the presidency over foreign policy nearly certain.

If there is a new secretary of state or a Democratic administration next year,

most of the legislators who interviewed regarded the end of congressional docility in foreign affairs from 1947 to as an aberration and said what they had been doing more recent years represented a restoration of the traditional

of Congress in this sphere, but many of them called the "emergence" of Congress in foreign affairs is reinforced by new developments cited in interviews.

The involvement of the House representatives as an institution in matters that the Senate had usually dealt with.

The increased participation of representatives and senators in the making of laws governing foreign policy, indicat-

ing an enhanced awareness that external events affect internal interests. The attendant hiring of staff members—several scores of experts, many of whom had previously worked in the executive branch—who can compete with the president's specialists, who can maintain a watch on executive actions and who have the connections and skill to find out what is going on.

The willingness of members of Congress to make public information deriving from hearings and reports that presidents had been able to keep secret, thus cutting deeply into the powerful argument that presidential decisions had to be accepted because, as one staff aid put it, "he knew something we didn't."

Laws that have turned the tables on presidential power, altering the situation where presidents could override congressional action with a veto and one-third-plus-one support to sustain it, to a situation in which Congress can now veto specific presidential policies by a majority vote.

Almost all of those interviewed maintained that Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's style of operation, if not his policies, had contributed heavily to the deterioration of congressional-executive relations. Most said, however, that the causes were much deeper.

Congress and the people lost a lot of respect for the executive branch," said Sen. Sam Nunn, D-Ga., citing Vietnam and the Watergate scandal. "The trend toward more congressional involvement is irreversible, at least in the short run, and barring crises, near-wars and wars."

Rep. Clement Zablocki, D-Wis., who is expected to be the next chairman of the House International Relations Committee, said: "I don't think our attitude will be dependent on the political complexion of the president, so even if it's a Democrat next time, we're not going to lie down and play dead."

Slow Process

A number of those interviewed added a caveat, as did Rep. Donald Fraser, D-Minn. "If the president is a Democrat, we are bound to try to be more cooperative, so the tensions would ease, but I hope not completely," he said. "But this would be a slow process."

Rep. Zablocki, who entered the House in 1948, and Sen. Clifford Case, the New Jersey Republican whose congressional tenure goes back to 1948, were among those who spoke of congressional behavior in recent years as a re-emergence rather than a revolution.

They attributed what they called the unusual post-World War II period to the general desire to avoid another interval of isolationism and a wide consensus on stopping the expansion of Communism.

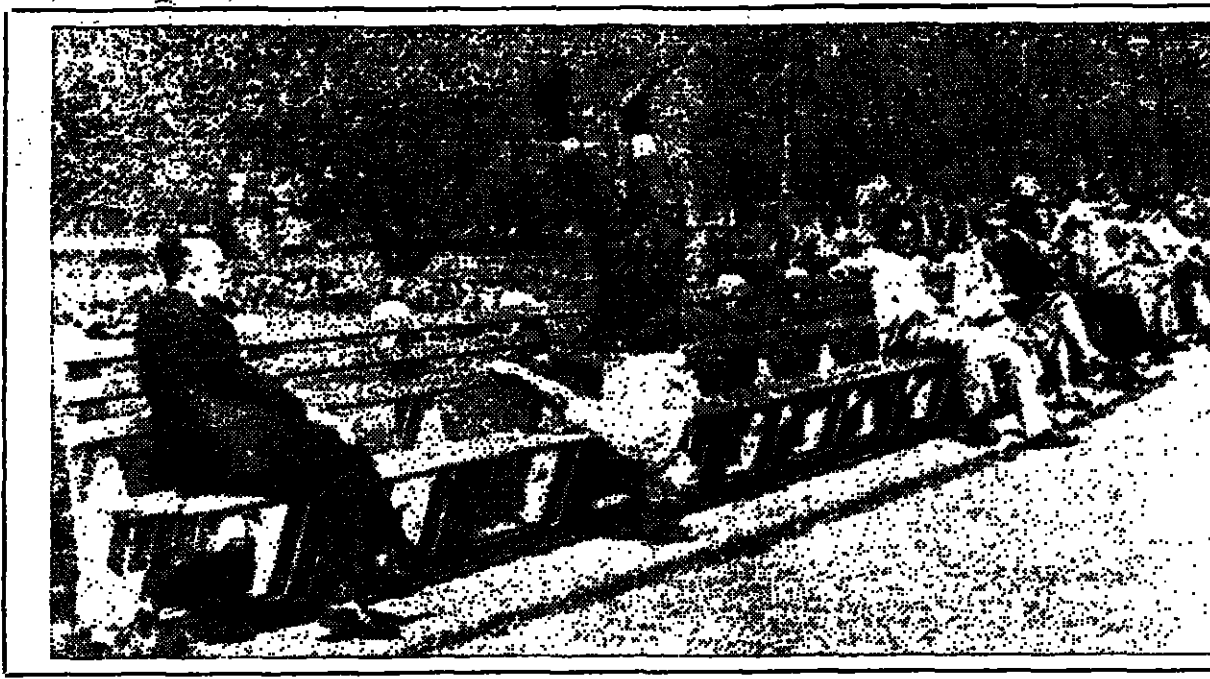
The passage of a law in 1972 requiring the president to submit all executive agreements with other nations to both houses of Congress also made the House a direct participant. Until then, Congress got involved only through the Senate's treaty power.

The enormous costs of the Vietnam war, the U.S. dependence on grain exports, the Arab oil embargo, the increasing proportion of U.S. exports in the gross national product, all contributed to a growing interest in foreign affairs and a sense of world interdependence.

Together with the traditional interest of ethnic groups in policies toward such countries as Israel or Greece, this meant more involvement by more legislators than ever before. This, in turn, was a major contributing factor to the relative decline in power of the two key committees—the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and its House counterpart.

In each year recently members have introduced amendments to committee legislation on the floor and have passed them. Two recent examples are the amendment by Sen. John Tunney, D-Calif., stopping covert aid for Angola, and the amendment by Rep. Tom Harkin, D-Iowa, allowing Congress to end aid to governments that violate human rights.

This division of power within Congress has also had profound consequences for presidential power. No longer can the president influence Congress simply by influencing two committees, or four, if the Armed Services Committees are counted. "We were put in the position where we could never touch all the bases or anticipate all the legislative moves," a high State Department official said.



IT'S TRUE—You can stand on your head (well, almost, anyway) in public in New York and no one will pay any attention—to wit, this man going through his gyrations on a bench in Battery Park on one of the summer-in-April days last week.

AP.

Irving Berlin Gets the Blame for New York's Non-Parade

NEW YORK, April 19 (NYT).—In a sweltering spring heat wave thousands converged yesterday on the streets around St. Patrick's Cathedral on Fifth Avenue. By midmorning, patient lines—children seated at the curb, parents standing behind—had formed, waiting for the parade.

A policeman blamed Irving Berlin. He wrote the song "Easter Parade" for "As Thousands Cheer" in 1933 and, ever since, people have been turning up on Fifth Avenue at Easter, looking for the parade.

One of them, a woman with a Midwestern accent, seemed puzzled as she surveyed the crowd in front of the cathedral. "Is there a parade?" she asked a policeman.

"This is it," said Sgt. Patrick Costello.

"Oh?" said the woman.

"It's kind of hard to explain," said Sgt. Costello.

"Oh," said the woman.

Another woman, named Pat, painted her face green, stuffed bright yellow flowers into the torch that she held aloft in her right hand and posed as a like-

ness of the Statue of Liberty.

"I'm an artist. This is my art," explained Pat as a policeman persuaded her to move along.

"Last year I was an egg," she said. "This year before that an Easter basket."

She flashed a bright smile as a phalanx of amateur photographers formed about her.

Hot With Eggs

That was the parade—people like Robert from New York whose lowering 30-pound hat was decorated with eggs; like Kathy from Providence, R.I., and Mark from Manhattan, who wore colonial dress; along with the horde of people with cameras who clicked pictures of them.

And it was a generally good-natured crowd, exhibitionists and picture-snappers alike. They crowded the avenue, which was blocked off to traffic from mid-morning until 2 p.m., when Capt. Robert Levenback ordered the patrolmen in the squad cars equipped with loudspeakers to begin announcing, "Up onto the sidewalks now, please."

Before that, crowds spilled into the nearby side streets and some

watched three men on ice skates squeal the water off the Rockefeller Center skating rink.

About 12:30, youngsters from the Brownsville Bible Mission, who were trim in pressed khaki uniforms and red berets, with white-painted wooden rifles on their shoulders, marched snappily northward across 50th Street.

"We bring them here to witness the power of Christ," explained the adult leader of the drill squad, the Rev. Russell Warner, "to show the real meaning of Easter."

Another youthful group, singers from Odyssey House, a drug treatment center, were led in "Easter Parade" and other holiday songs. They sang on the steps of St. Patrick's while mass was being celebrated inside. Then they distributed handbills protesting state budget reductions that will cut funds for their program.

Below them, the crowd swirled by, congealing here and there, around the picturesque of the people in the parade. A plump young boy tugged at his mother's sleeve. "Come on, let's go," he said. "I don't want to see any more." He looked again at the crowd. "I've seen enough."

North Vietnam Official Starts Swedish Visit

STOCKHOLM, April 19 (Reuters).—North Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Duy Trinh arrived today for a four-day official visit, his first to a Western country.

During his stay, regarded by observers here as an expression of thanks for Swedish political support during the Vietnam war, Mr. Trinh will have talks with Swedish Premier Olof Palme and Foreign Minister Sven Andersson.

San Diego Ban on Operations At Airport at Night Succeeds

By Ralph Blumenthal

SAN DIEGO, April 19 (NYT).—An airport curfew banning late-night takeoffs and most late-night landings here has entered its fourth month with none of the ill effects or inconveniences forecast by airlines and other opponents of noise controls.

The prospect that the results may encourage experiments elsewhere, with repercussions for the national air transport system, has prompted the Federal Aviation Administration to prepare mea-

sures to preempt such local decisions.

The confrontation between local and national interests may not be resolved until the U.S. Supreme Court rules on the question. The court may get the opportunity in a related issue over New York state's recent decision to bar the British-French supersonic Concorde from landing at Kennedy Airport.

Meanwhile, the FAA is expected to promulgate new airplane noise standards or offer legislation that would prevent localities from imposing their own noise limitations. At the same time, the rules or legislation would free local authorities from liability in noise damage suits by the public.

San Diego's experience has encouraged Boston to consider a night air curfew. Two official groups from Boston came here recently to study the curfew.

However, because of the legal issues involved, the night restrictions at Lindbergh Field on the fringes of San Diego's downtown area remain unlikely to be emulated soon in any other major U.S. city.

Meanwhile, San Diego seems pleased with its innovation.

"We at airport operations are satisfied things are working," said Bud McDonald, the airport manager. "There have been very few serious violations. I don't think anyone's been really inconvenienced. Life goes on in San Diego."

After some minor juggling of schedules, the airlines have adjusted to the midnight-to-6 a.m. curfew, substituting acceptable lower-noise aircraft on the few flights whose landings do spill over into the proscribed early morning hours.

Missing U.S. Pilot Now a Candidate

TURTLE CREEK, Pa., April 19 (AP).—The family of a U.S. Navy pilot shot down in Vietnam has declared him a write-in candidate in Pennsylvania's presidential primary.

Michael Estocin will not get enough votes to compete with the major candidates but those who remember him feel that, if his name is added by hand to the ballot in the April 27 election, an impression might be made on government officials.

John Estocin, Michael's brother, said none of the presidential candidates has taken a stand on the POW-MIA issue. He said 87 men listed by the United States as prisoners did not return with the POWs released by North Vietnam.

Moscow Film Fare

MOSCOW, April 19 (UPI).—With the Russian Orthodox Easter due next weekend, movie houses in Moscow are starting a special program of anti-religious movies, the weekly Kinomediya said today.

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Moscow's Perspective

Washington comments on the possible effect of Communist entry into Western European governments have aroused annoyance among domestic critics of the Ford administration and among Western Europeans. The former were divided between those who accused the United States of interfering in the political concerns of its allies and those who objected to the lack of interference within the Soviet bloc. The latter had some of both points of view but concentrated on the general theme of transatlantic meddling.

The Soviet Union has, quite consistently, argued that for capitalism and Communism to live side by side without open warfare does not involve an end to Communist efforts to transform other societies by education, propaganda and other peaceful means. And, considering the fact that free societies should welcome discussion of all manner of political goals, it is hard for the West to counter such a claim. But surely that cuts two ways—it should allow the penetration of ideas into the Communist countries, and it certainly must allow the West to debate alternatives.

The United States is not imposing its theories of the effect of Communist participation in Western governments on those gov-

ernments by force—as the Soviet Union and Cuba imposed their ideas on Angola. It does point out the many weaknesses such participation would impose upon the European community. And its arguments are not reinforced or applied by parties that until very recently were openly at the command of the Kremlin. Moreover, if this constitutes, as Le Monde reproachfully says it does, an attempt to maintain the status quo in Europe, it does not inhibit discussion of what might occur should the status quo be breached. In other words, it is an intellectual exercise of the kind that Moscow insists should be conducted in the West, while carefully preventing it from occurring in the East.

To be sure, the exercise is not wholly intellectual, while the United States maintains troops in Europe and a nuclear arsenal to back them up. But those troops would not be in Europe if the Soviet Union did not have vast armies and another nuclear arsenal across the Elbe. Those are potent facts in any argument about European politics. But while they balance off—and that is the crux of the matter—the discussions can and should be kept within reasonable bounds.

Alcoholism in the U.S. Military

While Congress debates the military budget and whether or not one kind of bomber, submarine or whatever is actually needed, little debate exists about another reality: The armed forces have a serious alcohol abuse problem. The General Accounting Office reports that in the Army 32 per cent of the enlisted men and 20 per cent of the officers are either heavy or binge drinkers; an additional 35 and 17 per cent, respectively, have drinking problems. The figures are staggering, raising questions about how strong an Army the nation has if more than a third of its officers and two-thirds of its enlisted men are victims or potential victims of alcohol. The situation is much the same in other branches of the service. In the Navy, 37 per cent of the enlisted men had drinking problems, as did 26 per cent of male warrant officers and 18 per cent of male commissioned officers.

That alcoholism has come to victimize so many in the military is not entirely surprising. In addition to boredom, job dissatisfaction, peer group pressure, frequent overseas duty, other causes of excessive drinking include practices that all but encourage heavy alcohol consumption. At some bases, the GAO found that hard-liquor went on sale at noon, so-called "happy hours" were widely advertised, drinks sold for 25 cents and bottles of champagne were offered to soldiers on their birthdays. What is mysterious is the comparative lack of interest shown by the Department of Defense in treating its alcohol abusers as against abusers of illicit drugs. From 1971 to 1975, the military services spent \$336 million for drug control programs but only \$57 million for alcohol control programs.

The Department of Defense questions whether alcohol abuse is actually the more serious drug problem—"by their nature the number of drug and alcohol abusers defies precise quantification"—but the GAO offers research suggesting that alcohol is causing

more damage. In 1973 in Europe, 25 per cent of the Army's personnel deaths were alcohol related but only 8 per cent drug related. This argument aside, it is beyond dispute that the costs of alcohol abuse are immense. The Navy loses about \$52 million annually from absenteeism and other effects due to drinking; for the Army, duty time lost in 1973 came to 2,200 staff years, costing \$17 million in pay and allowances. The human suffering—to the victims themselves as well as among their families—is beyond calculation.

No easy solutions exist. Alcoholism has long been a baffling disease with not enough specialists in the field and with the extra difficulty of its being an illness that its victims often refuse to recognize until they are severely impaired. For a modest start, the Department of Defense can begin questioning whether it makes sense to put six times more money into drug control programs than alcohol control programs. To their credit, commanders at some bases have seen to it that alcohol use has been de-emphasized and deglamorized: the "happy hours" at Osan Air Base in Korea, for example, have been limited to one hour three days a week, rather than the previous one and a half hours seven days a week. Another possibility is a greater reliance on simple education. The GAO found that only about half of those interviewed had attended an alcohol education course in the past two years.

These are not the kind of dramatic and powerful changes that will produce instant improvements. Alcoholism cannot be attacked by the big power play. Instead, increased funds for programs, education and basic judiciousness about the availability of alcohol are among the accepted methods that have been traditionally useful. If the public is asked to support the Defense Department in its budget requests, it is reasonable that the department support its own military personnel in their battles against alcoholism.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Sino-Indian Thaw

It was in July, 1961, shortly before the brief but bloody border war between India and China, that New Delhi withdrew its ambassador from Peking. Now, a decade and a half later, the first important signs of a thaw have happened in this long-frozen and hostile relationship. The Indian government has announced it will shortly send an ambassador to Peking and expects it will soon receive a Chinese ambassador in New Delhi. The Chinese government has confirmed this announcement. In short, both regimes have reached agreement on the first major steps toward normalizing their diplomatic relationship.

China and India together account for more than a billion people, perhaps about a third of all human beings alive today. That fact alone would give high importance to the news that the long hostility between these two major nations is moderating. Moreover, it is self-evident that the exchange of ambassadors could be followed by additional steps leading to significant economic and other ties that could have profound implications. It is striking that this improvement of relations comes not very long after Mrs. Gandhi transformed her nation from a democracy into a de facto dictatorship, and after her scientists and engineers brought India into the small group of nations that have carried out nuclear explosions.

Potentially, however, it is the larger, multi-lateral implications of the Sino-Indian thaw that could be of the greatest importance for

the future. Whether by accident or design, the freeze in Sino-Indian relations began essentially about the time that Sino-Soviet ties of friendship and cooperation were severed and replaced by the bitter hostility that, as far as the world knows, still persists. For many years now, therefore, India has been the great and good friend of the Soviet Union. Moscow's chief counterweight in Asia against Mao Tse-tung's implacable hostility. Leonid Brezhnev has seen India as the key link in a Soviet-dominated chain of states that Moscow has sought to create in Asia for the containment of China.

Now all these past calculations have been upset by the new possibility of a Sino-Indian rapprochement. Two major hypotheses require study in the present new situation. It may be that the post-Chou En-lai regime in Peking has concluded it is best to mend fences with Moscow, and is using the approach to India as an initial probe. If correct, this hypothesis raises the possibility of a Sino-Soviet thaw around the corner. Conversely, however, the very different reality may be that Prime Minister Gandhi feels strong enough now to show more independence of Moscow, and that her hope is to play the Russians and the Chinese off against each other for India's benefit. Merely to state such possibilities is to indicate the radical potentialities for the world balance of power as a whole arising from the Sino-Indian decision to exchange ambassadors.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

April 29, 1901

VIENNA.—The journals published telegrams from St. Petersburg today stating that Count Leo Tolstol has addressed a letter to the Czar, in which he expresses with uncommon courage his opinions as to the causes of the recent and present disorders in Russia and criticizes the Czar by calling for reforms for the peasants, the students and a relaxation of the strict police controls.

Fifty Years Ago

April 29, 1926

JERUSALEM.—Jacobs Heifetz, the world-famous violinist, played to a six-penny audience at Tel Aviv yesterday in order to give 10,000 persons, who were unable to afford the regular concert prices, an opportunity to hear him. He has given seven concerts in the last five days, and devoted the proceeds to the advancement of musical education among the Jews, especially the young.



Power vs. Moral Pangs in U.S.

By Stephen S. Rosenfeld

WASHINGTON.—Confused by the campaign swirl about where we're headed in the world? Step back a pace from the slogans traded by the would-be presidents and the would-be secretaries of state and regard the broad canvases painted by Theodore Geiger, a heavy thinker who looks at and over the horizon for the National Planning Association.

He thinks we're at a crucial moment in the interaction of the contrary realistic and idealistic strands from which American foreign policy has been woven at least since World War II. Writing in the NPA publication *New International Realities*, he traces these stages:

Well into the 1980s the United States expressed in its foreign policy a deep, historical-cultural sense of world-transforming mission: by waging the cold war and pouring aid into Europe and Japan, by sponsoring European unification and Atlantic partnership, by attempting economic and social transformation in Latin America and elsewhere, and finally by intervening in Vietnam.

'Moral Element'

The U.S. effort at hegemony, however, was frustrated by two things: by changing international realities and, Geiger contends, by the restraints on policy imposed by "the moral element in the American sense of mission and the self-critical tendency of American culture." Thus we let the Bay of Pigs operation fail. Thus we did not use the gross force we could have mustered to overwhelm North Vietnam.

This raises to Geiger (and not only him) the question of whether the United States can long preserve its democratic pluralistic society, once the international hegemony comes under heavy pressure: "For as the going gets tougher, it will be impelled to more ruthless actions that increasingly offend its moral standards, leading either to growing domestic opposition or to the erosion of its self-restraints."

The U.S. withdrawal from Vietnam, he suggests, resulted not only from popular demand but from the policy elite's concern to put domestic democracy and welfare over international hegemony and "redemptive activism"—his term for the active form of the U.S. sense of world mission.

In recent years he sees "romantic idealism," the passive form of the same sense of mission, taking command of policy: not by the exercise of political or economic, let alone military, power will we proceed, but by the display of our moral example. In this spirit we are trimming the means for exercise of official power (restricting arms sales and military aid, curbing the CIA, preventing intervention to counter Soviet-supported movements,

as in Angola), and we are even moving to limit certain exercises of private power (clamping down on unethical U.S. corporate practices abroad).

Muted Forms

According to the Geiger forecast, we won't soon return to "redemptive activism." That tendency is currently expressed only in muted forms, such as the insistence that the United States must provide leadership for organizing and financing a "new international economic order."

But neither is a deepening of "romantic idealism" very likely. On the contrary, that tendency will be undermined by alarm about Soviet global pressures and resistance to Third World demands to share the world's wealth.

Probably, Geiger concludes, "pragmatic realism" will reassert itself. "Predominant elite-group opinion" will come again to support reliance on power, rather than example, to protect precisely U.S. international interests. Such a shift would "preserve" a substantial, although reduced and less activist, U.S. hegemony.

Well, Geiger's counter is not for everybody. He's not modish—though he anticipated the defense budget upturn—and he floats a bit too airily over the crunch of hard decisions and the scuffle of political combat.

It seems to me useful, though, to be reminded by someone detached from the hurly-burly that our policy choices—those made consciously as well as those made by cultural reflex—involve cer-

tain tradeoffs. It would be nice to reap the comforts of power without suffering moral pangs, and the satisfactions of conducting a moral policy without surrendering the advantages conferred by power. But policy is always a compromise, and the more aware we are of its different components the better or more tolerable our choices ought to be.

Flaws

The flaws in the kind of "pragmatic realism" sometimes practiced by Henry Kissinger are too familiar and painful to need rehearsing. Ask Mrs. Allende, Archbishop Makarios and assorted others.

But I would pause to note a particularly juicy specimen of "romantic idealism" contributed this week by once and future Democratic diplomat George Ball. He described the Christian Democrats, the leading government party in Italy, as "corrupt" and the opposition Communists as effective in delivering jobs and housing. I took him to mean we would be just as well off with the Communists in power.

But come, come, Mr. Ball. How lovely it would be to confer our favors only on parties and governments that meet our own high moral standards in jobs and housing, but how lonely and, ultimately, how crippling to the allies, friends and values that sustain our own well-being and peace of mind. Just how to draw the line between realism and idealism is a tough question everywhere, but surely it's this side of Rome.

Kissinger Hoist by His Own Petard

By Anthony Lewis

NEW YORK.—At a low point in his year as Prime Minister, Harold Wilson was portrayed on the London stage as a pudgy little man in a wrinkled Balmain suit, telling everyone what wonders he could perform. That image is brought to mind by Henry Kissinger's current effort, in speeches around the country, to rally political support for his foreign policy.

The Kissinger road show has a desperate tone, and no wonder. For the secretary of state is campaigning at the same time on behalf of a policy and of a President who has effectively abandoned that policy.

In the world vision that Kissinger has offered the country since 1969, détente has a central place. The fundamental task of foreign policy, he has told us repeatedly, is to develop a clearer, more mature, less dangerous relationship between the United States and the Soviet Union—one based on mutual perception of the advantages in easing tensions, avoiding hysteria and

reducing the risk of nuclear war. President Ford, in the course of his campaign, has done more than drop the word détente from his vocabulary. He has abandoned the essential theme of calm and confidence in foreign policy. He denounces Ronald Reagan but sounds more like him every day: more hysterical, more xenophobic.

The Ford campaign is full of exaggerated talk about threats to U.S. survival, the need for higher defense spending and grotesquely expensive new weapons systems. In his fear of Reagan, the President has even been reduced to competing in influence about the Panama Canal. The other day he undercut long-established policy by saying that the United States would "never" give up defense or operating rights at the canal.

It must be painful for Kissinger to have a president who is so utterly unable to articulate his vision of a serious foreign policy for a serious country. But the secretary of state does not really rate sympathy. For he bears a large, probably the largest, share of responsibility for masculinity in foreign affairs.

The New Woodward-Bernstein book, "The Final Days," describes how Kissinger exulted in the size of bomb craters made by B-52 bombing in North Vietnam and told a colleague they would "reduce Le Duc Tho to tears." When an assistant, Anthony Lake, questioned the bombing, Kissinger said his view was "not mainly enough."

Macho Image

The macho image has always been important in Kissinger's approach to international relations: You have to look tough if you want the world to respect you. That was the message a year ago in the hasty assault on Cambodia when the Mayaguez was seized. It is the message now in the heavily freighted warnings to Cuba of what may happen if it uses troops in Africa, again warnings that even right-wing commentators find puzzling.

But the great expression of the masculinity theme was, of course, Vietnam. At Kissinger took office in 1969, Foreign Affairs pub-

Questioning the Ethic Of Campaign Finance

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON.—Back in the bad old days of Watergate, when the reformers in this city were busy prescribing solutions for the evils revealed in that scandal, nothing was more obvious—or so it seemed—than the case for public financing of election campaigns.

If secret, dirty, private money in large cash chunks was at the root of Watergate, as many believed, then the cure was to give presidential candidates an alternative source of supply—good, clean Treasury money, contributed by the taxpayers.

A few people raised some questions about that solution: Suppose, they said, the presidential candidates are made dependent on a system of public finance and then Congress cuts off their funds? What greater power could one give to a set of incumbent politicians than to let them determine the schedule and scale of funds flowing to those seeking the presidency? What safeguard will there be against abuse of that power?

Public Outcry

This reporter remembers a conference on campaign finance where exactly those questions were put to the lobbyist for a famous reform group and that gentleman asked the questioner that he was conjuring up hypothetical evils that could never occur. Any interruption in public financing by members of Congress would stir such a public outcry, the reformer said, that the incumbents would be signing their political death warrants.

That assurance, friends, is cold comfort to the presidential candidates who find themselves this week with empty treasuries, because Congress has gone home for the Easter holiday without renewing the legislation that gives the contenders the federal matching funds they counted on to sustain their efforts in the coming crucial weeks.

The campaigns of Republican presidential challenger Ronald Reagan and of all three active Democratic contenders—Jimmy Carter, Henry Jackson and Morris Udall—are hurting. The beneficiaries of Congress's lassitude are President Ford, who has plenty of opportunities for free publicity, and Sen. Hubert Humphrey of Minnesota, who has no current campaign expenses and whose chances of winning the Democratic nomination depend on a stalemate among the active contenders.

The last Carter, Jackson, Udall and Reagan can campaign in the next six weeks, the better off Mr. Ford and Humphrey are. Now, it so happens that the candidate most congressional Republicans would like to see nominated is their old friend Jerry Ford. And the favorite of most congressional Democrats is their old pal Hubert. Anyone who believes that it's coincidence that Congress left the other candidates financially stranded is likely to be someone who is probably still waiting for the Easter Bunny to deliver a brand-new canary-yellow convertible.

Limits Lifting

One reason for the heated turn of the mind among the senators on relief from vision limiting them by speech and \$15,000 a year honorariums. Only a few limits were lifted to speech and \$25,000 a year honorariums.

But the legislation passed until Congress next week, and by Mr. Ford can sign the appoint the commission have them continue two more weeks. Meanwhile, the candidates struggling through the May primaries without funds to which they are entitled.

This is exactly the abuse of power of a reformer was warned is clear proof that if the ment in public finance continued after the distribution of funds in accepted formula, and taken to the hands of their congressional politicians, proved their unwillingness to divorce their personal from their public respect

lished an article of his saying that the crucial necessity in setting the war was to avoid letting the United States be seen to lose. However Americans got to Vietnam, he said, we were there; and for the sake of our position in the world, we had to leave on our terms.

Then last year, as the Thieu government approached its inevitable end, Kissinger wailed that the world would never be

here us if we did not come to the rescue. President Ford called on Congress to send nearly \$1 billion in arms to South Vietnam, Kissinger went to the extreme of advertising the Vietnam as proof of U.S. power.

When a country's last, look "weak" when it lines in the most inc corners of the earth and that they are the tests of national manhood, it is any if the public begins to see it a surprise if the way ed for politicians as President Reagan? If the President United States begins to like a salesman boasting No. 1?

The role of wise political ership is to help coun individuals, grow up. Or dren and incomplete think that life is a test of "strength"—that one side must always win.

Henry Kissinger, in thinking about the history these days, but late. He spent six years his country to fight in Vietnam, instead of age with grace and maturity, and taking it yet paid. Vietnam and its expressions of his chess dominance have destroyed good he might have done larger question of détente.

Handwritten note: *July 1976*

BI's Morale Is Said to Wane Under Disclosures of Abuses

By John M. Goshko

WASHINGTON, April 19 (UPI)—Continuing disclosures of past abuses and charges of financial wrongdoing within the bureau are causing what sources call "a fresh and steady erosion of morale" among the FBI's 8,500 agents.

Some sources say that morale has not yet affected the FBI's ability to perform its myriad day-to-day federal law enforcement functions.

They add that the growing of discouragement among law-enforcement personnel is causing doubts about the long-term outlook for Director Clarence Kelley's effort to repair the FBI's tarnished public image and restore its esprit de corps.

Several causes. Some of it is traced to broad-based abuses such as the Ford administration's desire to cut down the overtime now paid to agents for the extra hours devoted to investigations.

Greater importance, however, are some internal problems that affect different groups within the FBI in different ways and that threaten to open a possible generation gap among the agents.

Many younger agents are becoming openly restive over Mr. Kelley's gradualist approach to changing the bureau. They want the director to move faster in purging the FBI's top echelons of all executives who are identified with memories of the bureau as it was in the days of the late J. Edgar Hoover.

Among veteran agents, however, there is a feeling that Mr. Kelley has gone too far in apologizing for the excesses committed during Mr. Hoover's last years as director. To them, Mr. Kelley's posture of contribution and consultation toward the FBI's critics reflects adversely on their own careers.

According to sources within the bureau, there are two issues, in particular, that illustrate how these conflicting attitudes are tugging at the fabric of FBI morale. They are:

• An investigation ordered by the Justice Department into allegations of improper financial dealings between past—and possibly present—FBI officials and suppliers of equipment to the bureau.

• A decision by Attorney General Edward Levi to notify several hundred persons that they were targets of FBI harassment campaigns to disrupt militant political groups of the right and left.

Some agents are known to feel that a prima facie case already has been established in the public mind that the FBI must inevitably reflect on the judgment of many in senior positions and that, for the good of the bureau, they must go.

Almost everyone in the FBI is known to be upset by a demand from the White House for cuts in overtime payments to members of the federal law enforcement agencies.

Within the FBI, where almost all investigative agents work considerably longer than a 40-hour week, those below a supervisory level are compensated with what amounts to an annual jump sum payment for all overtime. This figure is approximately \$2,700 a year.

To comply with the administration's demands, the bureau has been forced to consider two options. One would pay \$1,000 from the sum paid annually to all eligible agents; the other would continue payment at the same rate to field agents, while taking the \$3,700 away from those assigned to headquarters in Washington.

"Neither is exactly calculated to boost morale," noted an FBI official. "If we take the first course, we make everybody unhappy. And, if we go by the second, we seriously impact our ability to recruit promising agents into executive positions. How can you say to a guy, 'We've got a promotion for you in Washington, but first you have to take a \$3,700 pay cut'."

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DIKES HOLD—Newly built earthwork dikes held this weekend, protecting hundreds of homes and businesses in the area as Souris River crested at Minot, N.D.

Alaskan Offer of Wolves Fails So State Mounts Aerial Hunt

JUNEAU, Alaska, April 19 (AP)—For the last year, the state of Alaska has offered its wolves to any willing zoo, but there have been no takers.

So in a move that has outraged persons living in states where the wolf is virtually extinct, government biologists are shooting the animals from airplanes and helicopters.

The number of wolves killed since mid-February is about 85. Each one has cost about \$1,000 to track down and kill. The state hopes to kill 200 or about 2 percent of the state's wolf population.

"This offer still stands," said Gov. Jay Hammond, a former wolf hunter. "We would rather export wolves than kill them."

However, this takes money and willing recipients. Both, to date, have been in short supply.

Gov. Hammond said the wolf problem must be handled. Biologists say the animals are killing too many moose and caribou and have developed a taste for pet dogs. Environmentalists say the wolves are getting a bum rap.

When Alaskan officials made the offer of the wolves, the University of Nevada at Las Vegas, whose sports teams are nicknamed the Wolfpack, asked for one as a mascot. The request was turned down because the animals must go to a wilderness or semiwilderness area.

Another stipulation is that all costs of catching and transplanting a wolf must be borne by the recipient. The cost could easily reach several thousand dollars.

Persons in the 49 other states, most of which have not had a wild wolf in 70 years, have been "noticeably uninterested" in the transplant offer, said Ed Huzar, conservationist groups assert that state biologists do not have an accurate wolf count. They also claim that harsh winters and increasing numbers of hunters have taken more moose than the wolves.

When the aerial hunt began this year, mostly in the 5,000-square-mile Tanana Flats near Fairbanks and in a 25,000-square-mile area northwest of Anchorage, environmentalists were back in court again, this time challenging the state's right to manage game or federally owned land. A trust given Alaska at statehood in 1959.

Their arguments were rejected in federal courts.

Gov. Hammond fears the confrontations with conservationists have hurt chances for getting their support for a compromise plan in Congress to set up new federal parks and other preserves in Alaska.

"Had all the sound, fury and postage prompted by this hunt prompted instead acceptance of our transplant offer," Gov. Hammond said, "we would have helped insure that wolves were reintroduced into states where they are an endangered species."

Samuel Belkin, 64, chancellor of Yeshiva University here, died yesterday at Yeshiva's Albert Einstein College of Medicine after a long illness.

Mr. Belkin, who became president in 1943 when Yeshiva was a college of four schools, helped make it the first university under Jewish auspices, with 15 schools including medical, law and social sciences. He retired as president in September.

deputy commissioner of fish and game.

Alaska is the last U.S. bastion for the wolf. There are estimated to be 8,000 to 12,000, about the same number as a half-century ago.

The federal government first placed a bounty on Alaska wolves in 1915. A statewide, 10-year control effort was launched against the wolf in 1948. Traps, poison and shooting from planes were used.

The governor figures he took about 200 wolves in eight years. He flew a single-engine plane with one hand and fired a rifle with the other.

The wolf bounty was \$50. The hide could also be sold for \$250 or more.

The bounty was removed in 1968 and the use of poisons eliminated, both at the urging of Mr. Hammond, who was in the Legislature at the time.

During a two-month period in 1969, after nationwide publicity about aerial shooting, the governor's office got 5,000 letters of protest.

In 1972, the state banned the public from shooting wolves and other game animals from the air.

The present hunt was planned last year. Roaming wolf packs were blamed for a sharp decline in moose herds and for killing more than three dozen pet dogs in the suburbs of Fairbanks.

The goal was to reduce the ratio of wolves to moose to 1 to 100 instead of the present 1 to 15. The hunt was delayed by an environmental lawsuit.

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Damage for U.S. Set at \$3 Billion In Road Salt Use

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., April 19 (AP)—Salt spread on roads to melt snow causes nearly \$3 billion in damage each winter and the total would be higher if the potential health hazards were included, researchers say.

A study shows the destruction caused by salt is almost 15 times greater than the cost of applying it to the roads—and six times the entire national budget for snow and ice removal, the researchers said.

The cost of actual damage to vehicles, highways, utilities and vegetation is immense," they added.

The study estimates for the first time the total cost in the United States of road salt damage. It was conducted by Abt Associates, a private consulting firm, for the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

Most of the salt damage—\$3 billion—was rust on cars and trucks, the researchers said. They said damage to highways and bridges amounted to \$500 million; water supplies, \$150 million; trees \$50 million, and utilities, \$10 million.

The salt cost \$200 million to buy and spread, the study said.

"Heavy salt use in many instances upsets the natural ecological balance, resulting in damages which cannot be assigned a dollar figure," the study said.

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U.S. 'Clarifies' Rules on Bilingual Education

By Noel Epstein

WASHINGTON, April 19 (UPI)—The U.S. Health, Education and Welfare Department, seeking to clear up a growing U.S. education issue, has quietly affirmed that it is not mandatory for school districts to provide bilingual education to children whose primary language is not English.

The position, expressed in an internal memo by HEW's Office for Civil Rights, affects 333 school systems with an estimated 1.1 million students who speak little or no English.

The memo, sent April 8 to regional HEW officials, is intended to "clarify" the "misunderstandings" by some of the government's own officials about a sensitive policy paper issued last summer on the Hispanic-American, American Indian, Asian-American and other affected children.

Many local school officials have shared these "misunderstandings"—particularly the belief that the federal government was requiring them to teach these students for several years in their mother tongues rather than let the schools stress special English instruction.

The confusion grew out of a HEW document known as the "Lau remedies," after a 1974 Supreme Court ruling (Lau vs. Nichols) involving Chinese-speaking students in San Francisco.

The students sought special education programs to combat language deficiencies.

The Supreme Court did not require San Francisco or any other school district to start bilingual programs for limited-English-speaking children so they might receive an equal education opportunity. No specific remedy was sought by the students and so far the city has not started special programs.

Rather, in a majority decision written by now-retired Justice William Douglas, the court said, "Teaching English to the students of Chinese ancestry is one choice. Giving instruction to this group in Chinese is another. There may be others."

But HEW's document issued last summer, written by a task force composed chiefly of bilingualism advocates, used emphatic language which made it appear that bilingual programs were being mandated.

It said, for example, that school districts found to be neglecting these children "must implement" the task force's remedies, all of which were forms of bilingual education.

They ranged from "transitional" bilingualism to a "multilingual-multicultural program," intended to produce students who can "function, totally, in more than two languages and cultures."

This resulted in some HEW regional offices telling local school districts that they had to have bilingual programs.

In a letter sent to Seattle school officials in September, for example, a regional director said Seattle was "required" to have one of the bilingual programs for an estimated 1,212 children of Filipino, Spanish, Japanese, Chinese, German, Korean and other ancestry.

But in the clarifying memo sent April 8, the Office for Civil Rights underlined that the "Lau remedies" were "guidelines only" and that they "are not exclusive."

School to Drop La Guardia For Puerto Rican Radical

By Peter Kihss

NEW YORK, April 19 (NYT)—The name of Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia is to be removed from a Harlem public school in favor of the name of Pedro Albizu Campos, a Puerto Rican nationalist leader who turned to violence and terrorism in seeking the island's independence.

Delia Ortiz, chairman of Community School Board 5, said yesterday that "the board members thought there should be a Hispanic name," since about 76 percent of the 700 to 800 pupils at Public School 161 were Puerto Rican, Dominican and of other Spanish-speaking groups.

"Other schools have been named for radicals," she commented. La Guardia, as a member of Congress, made early efforts to recognize Puerto Rican newcomers in his East Harlem district. He introduced a bill in 1928 to require that Puerto Rico's governor be a native-born islander and elected—19 years before Congress voted to provide an elected governor.

The son of Italian immigrants, La Guardia conducted his mayoralty with a human touch perhaps best illustrated by an event in the early 1940s during the last of his three terms. When a newspaper deliverer's strike had interrupted circulation of papers, he read the Sunday comics to avid listeners—children and adults alike—in his weekly radio broadcasts on a local station. He died in 1947.

Albizu Campos turned "anti-Yanqui" after he encountered discrimination against him as an Army volunteer in World War I. He led the Nationalist party, whose supporters staged a bloody revolt in 1950, sought to assassinate President Harry Truman and shot five members of the

House of Representatives in 1954. Marie La Guardia, the former mayor's widow, expressed surprise at the move to rename the school. "I don't know what to say except that it's a kind of outrage," she said. "Can they do that?"

Dr. Robert Christen, a historian who is vice-president of the Central Board of Education, said he believed district boards had full power to change school names. He added, "The one absolute rule on names is that the person must be deceased."

Albizu Campos, who was imprisoned in Puerto Rico a number of times, died in 1955.

Challenge Is Set In U.S. Law Unit

CHICAGO, April 19 (AP)—The traditional no-contest election for American Bar Association president is being challenged this year by a Texas lawyer who has announced his candidacy against the ABA's official nominee.

Leroy Jeffers, past head of the Texas Bar Association and a law partner of former Texas Gov. John Connally, has asserted that he is crusading against what he called the "elite handful of men" who run the ABA.

It is apparently the first time a lawyer has opposed the group's sanctioned candidate. Atlanta attorney William Spann was nominated in February at a meeting of ABA state delegates. The election is in August.

Six Die in Spain Crash

MADRID, April 19 (Reuters)—Six Portuguese tourists died and more than 30 were injured when a bus overturned in heavy rain near here.

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Which puts us on more than 1000 jets a day. Or, with a little simple division, 55 jets per hour.

Nobody else flies at that rate.

And not only do we fly more often, we fly more places. Emery flies 5000 route segments per day, serving

over 400 airport cities. We can deliver packages to over 33,000 communities in the United States alone. What's more we have more than 100 offices throughout the world.

And if you have a package that has to go someplace airlines don't go, we can get it there, too, because we also use hundreds of off line, commuter and charter planes where airline service is weak or non-existent.

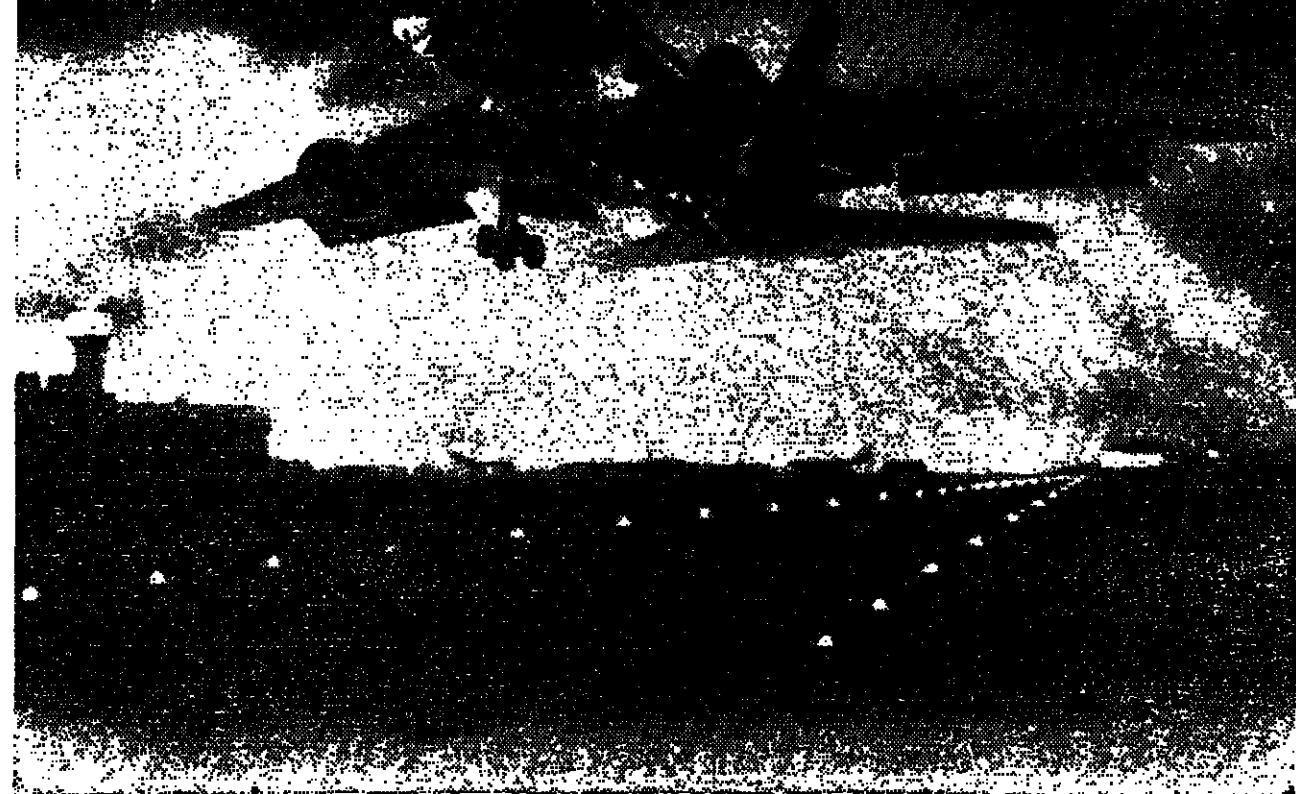
What all this means is that you don't have to worry about your package sitting around in an airport because it missed the one plane going its way. It means that you'll not only get a choice flight, but a choice of flights.

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To see how swift we are, call your nearest Emery office. We're even quick to pick up the telephone.

EMERY AIR FREIGHT



Over Effect of Publicity on Tourism

Ontario Town Fears Radiation Aftermath

By Robert Trumbull

ST. HOPE, Ontario, April 19 (UPI)—Green buds are beginning to clothe the bare old maples along the hilly streets of this town where the Ganaraska spills into Lake Ontario, lies northeast of Toronto.

Monies are fighting their way to Ganaraska to their spawning grounds. Shopkeepers are buying their sporting-goods disporting away the skis and angling out the fishing tackle.

The summer tourist season aches, however, the town is in a state of mourning.

The tourists come this time of year to see the woman working in the office of Commerce and Industry.

Frederickson, a member of town council, estimated that 25,000 tourists come to St. Hope, many from the United States, spend \$5 million a year in the town for lodging, food and other purchases.

"We need those tourist dollars," he said.

The alarm in this normally placid community of about 9,500 persons is over the international publicity given the discovery of radiation traced to rubble from a radium-extraction plant that was torn down here 20 years ago.

The rubble was used as landfill in areas where many homes and other structures now stand. The radiation came on some of the sites, when detected last year, was high enough to necessitate the removal of six families while their homes were "cleaned up" by a federal government team.

A school was also evacuated temporarily.

A task force was set up by authorities in Ottawa and the provincial government of Ontario to deal with the problem. The Atomic Energy Control Board, a federal agency, set out to inspect the town's more than 3,300 buildings and to take decontamination measures where radiation exceeded the permitted level.

500 Sites Tested

The radiation came from microscopic particles of radium deposited in the soil during the operation of the extraction plant. Infected soil is dug up and replaced. The task force has reported that the cleanup will cost more than \$2 million.

More than 500 of the sites have been tested, and 73 have been found to emit abnormal amounts of radioactivity, although not

amounts considered immediately dangerous to health.

Eldorado Nuclear, Ltd., a government-owned company, ran the radium plant.

The company, which still refines nuclear concentrates here to sell to the U.S. Energy Research and Development Administration and other buyers, closed its radium extraction plant when the business became unprofitable in the 1960s.

Eldorado Nuclear, however, remains the town's biggest single employer, with about 450 workers.

Medical Tests

Medical tests did not disclose any physical damage to the six families from the exposure and they are back in their homes, which have been decontaminated by the Atomic Energy Control Board. The government installed ventilating machinery to disperse any more of the radioactive agent that may appear.

Meanwhile, so many reporters have descended on the town and have written such frightening accounts that many residents no longer give interviews or refuse to allow their names to be used.

"It was the media that hurt us, not the radiation," said a member of one of the affected families.

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Wsprint Fire Rome Is Laid Arsonists

ROME, April 19 (UPI)—A fireyed newspaper for three days before dawn today in the police said was the in a series of arson attacks led to heighten Italy's political.

Police said the fire in the printing house badly damaged 10 rolls of newspaper stored in a conservative daily journal, La Voce Repubblicana, a newspaper of the left.

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Brazil Royal Scion Safe in Plane Crash

KINGSTON, Jamaica, April 19 (UPI)—A descendant of the former Brazilian and Portuguese royal family, his wife and their pilot were reported in good condition today after a plane crash in Jamaica's eastern mountains.

Doctors at a hospital here said Mr. and Mrs. Rudes Braganca and Jamaican pilot Ronald Fletcher suffered only minor cuts and bruises when their twin-engine charter plane crash-landed Wednesday during a flight from Fort Antonio, where the couple had been vacationing, to Kingston. The survivors were located yesterday afternoon.

Africans, Arabs Open Conference

DAKAR, Sen

DINING OUT

Lucullan-Style Eating in Bruss

By Jan Sjöby

BRUSSELS (H.T.)—A stone plaque on the facade of the House of the Pigeon in the Grand Place informs a passerby that Victor Hugo lived here in 1852, the year when Prince-Frédéric, King of the Belgians, became Napoleon III, emperor of the French. One may recall that precious little love was lost between the two gentlemen.

A discreet brass sign next door, on the House of the Amman (an amman is Arabic for "mayor"), meant a reminder: "Carry equally important intelligence—behind the heavily carved, iron-studded oak doors are the 15 tables of the La Couronne. The tables are good and solid, rustic Flemish down-stairs. Louis XV upstair, and what hands on top of them is good and exquisite."

La Couronne keeps a low profile, lying as it does in the formidable shadow of fashionable Le Cygne across the square. The Guide Michelin men have found their way there though, awarding it one star and the four sets of knives and forks denoting "a top class restaurant," same as for the Cygne.

"We are a small establishment," said Victor Moons, patron of La Couronne, "and we don't really want to grow any bigger. If we do, we may lose the handcraft quality of our cuisine, its most important quality."

Handcraft is, perhaps, without craft. Sole and turbot, lamb, beef, veal, kidneys and sweetbreads can be had grilled "à la flamande." Observing that the servings at the next table are generous, very generous even by Belgian standards, one may settle for something less adventurous than built-the cooking.

While a guest labors with the bathwater-sized menu, Mr. Moons's table captain is likely to bring in an amuse bouche, courtesy of Chef Antoine Campa. A Belgian moussé is like no other moussé, French or otherwise.

A traveler from a Spartan cod-and-berring land may settle for a lobster bisque, to be followed by creamed sweetbreads with crayfish. (Yes, the Belgians are great experimenters). Or, perhaps, a giant seafood cocktail with a kidney & a Ligouise for a main course. Either way, the Spartan isn't likely to finish his or her meal.

"The trouble with you Belgians is that you eat too much," said a

diner-out at La Couronne. "Why don't you put on weight, like Danes and Italians?"

"The trouble with you foreigners," said Mr. Moons, "is that you are programmed to down a hamburger or a tuna salad for lunch. Just to get something under the belt, and a chunk of meat or something under the belt. What you don't realize is that you have to prepare for a Lucullan feast, same as our chef. You have to start a couple of hours ahead, anticipating, building up, activating your bucco-gastro-intestinal system. When your chemistry is right, our menu and our portions will be right."

"Assume that you had a date with a mistress during the lunch-hour break?" Mr. Moons continued. "You'd start thinking about your rendezvous soon after arriving at the office, and by noon you'd really be in shape to face the lady. Now why should it be different with food?"

Raw Materials

Listed on the menu are the major purveyors of raw materials—the House Depres for beef and veal, the House of Boeckens for mutton and lamb, the House of Salve for smoked salmon and fresh pike, the House of Mayol for fruits, and others.

"It's kind of a double check," said Mr. Moons, "on the one hand, and on the other, everyone knows those houses are certainly not with us. A dining public will know about it. We are careless, we know public knows that we are the suppliers."

The House of the Amman, like most of the gull around the Grand Place, was destroyed in 1850. (quoting a Brussels "ruthless and useless" Marshal Villeroi, "the famous villain in this world, outwitting even But the houses were 18th-century caves of the Amman, remnants less intact and they are some of the most, say, wines in all of the French Lowlands. The who knows his job."

Reservations are needed for dinner. "The lunch, Moons, we'll manage you in, somehow. We have 15 1/2 tables."

(La Couronne, 28 Grand Place, Brussels. Phone 511244, prices for a meal with a Belgian franc.)

LONDON GALLERIES

Christie, Wildenstein, 147 New Bond St., London, W1, to April 28.

The places portrayed in Giorgio de Chirico's paintings seem so often to be cradles, those sites at which, in classical times, the gods spoke to man. The problems of oracular speech lie in interpretation; and so, it seems to me, does the appreciation of Chirico's work, of which this is a good selection, ranging over the past 30 years, and including watercolors and sculpture as well as paintings. For, in his time, the artist has moved in contrary directions—first phasing humanity out of his work and replacing people by faceless manikins; then by giving those same manikins human and emotional attributes of a most complex kind.

Marine Marmal, Patrick Seale Gallery, 2 Motcomby St., Belgrave Square, London, SW1, to May 4.

To those who know Marini only as a sculptor, this show of 30 etchings will come as a revelation. Four of the 23 originals published, mainly in Paris, in further four from "Stravinsky," a suite of 11 from the color engravings, "della Maschera" and 1975 album "Festiva." The remainder are recent ad works of great theatrical themes.

Contemporary Art of land Indian, Canada, lery, Trafalgar Square, SW1, to May 6.

The Indians of east while preserving traditional attitudes and a manifestly influenced (porary thought, and in new materials. In thishibition of paintings, drawings and artifacts, startling and pleasing materials and themes we have become more

—MAX WYKES



Silk jersey dresses by Yuki.

FASHION

Yuki's Classic Look Starts With a Square

By Hebe Dorsey

LONDON (H.T.)—Yuki is the brightest new fashion talent in London. At a recent French Embassy party here, Lady Diana Cooper, Beatrix Miller (editor of British Vogue) and Prudence Glynn (fashion editor of the Times of London) all stood out in Yuki dresses.

Yuki is one of the enormously creative Japanese designers who have been overruling the fashion scene. He is small, shy and modest; yet, his dresses have one of the strongest, most identifiable signatures around.

Born in southern Japan, Yuki, 28, is a graduate of the London College of Fashion (where he won many awards). He moved from there into the big league with establishment designers, Norman Hartnell and Michael.

In Paris, where in one day he was interviewed and offered jobs by three top designers, he chose to work for Cardin. The Cardin influence can still be seen in his chiffon dresses with high, accordion-pleated—yet droopy—turtlenecks.

But Yuki's strength lies in his jersey dresses. The most effective are solid white.

He starts with a simple square, working it around a halter neckline, scooped out in a deep, sexy curve. The precision of the

gathering is such that the dress then falls into classic, reminiscent of Tanagra figurines. But when the models walk out, arms outstretched, they look more like the Winged Victory.

If you look closely, you discover that there is only one seam in the dress. It is dead center and breaks into a deep, sexy slit. The one-seam dress comes in one size only and fits everybody. Although the general silhouette is a stylized hourglass, the dress is remarkable in that it does not clutch the body at any point. The folds simply rearrange themselves around the figure for a curvaceous, yet elongated look.

There are several variants—with horseshoe or boat neckline, with or without a train (which converts into an Indian hood). While they set off jewels very well, these dresses can stand up equally well on their own.

Long on the periphery of success, Yuki is now established. He has a workshop at Harvey Nichols in Knightsbridge. In his mirrored grotto on the third floor, his ready-to-wear dresses start at £40. Couture dresses are £180 and up—but he is one designer whose creations literally depend on the quality of the fabric.

He is also beginning to make a reputation in the United States. He and his dresses were at

Martha's in Palm Beach six weeks ago. Despite the whopping price tag (\$1,000 and up), the dresses

were such a success that Martha has asked him back for a New York encore.

MUSIC: Grand Ole Opry Packs Them In at English Festival

By Henry Pleasants

LONDON, April 19 (H.T.)—It's one of those musical phenomena where the statistics are more vital than the musical substance: the annual Easter weekend International Festival of Country Music at the Empire Pool, Wembley.

This weekend's festival was the eighth, now extended to three days, the third day shared with Göteborg in Sweden. The Empire Pool seats 10,000, and on Saturday and yesterday it was

packed, the promoters confidently predicting a total attendance of 30,000.

And so for the duration of the Easter holiday, Nashville, or at least the Grand Ole Opry, moves from the Cumberland to the Thames, bringing with it the music and the stars, among them on this occasion Tammy Wynette, Wanda Jackson, Connie Smith, Dolly Parton, Skeeter Davis, Rod Sordine and Marty Robbins, with local reinforcements from England, Ireland and Sweden.

The listeners' appetite is astonishing. Concerts begin at 5:45 p.m. and continue until 11:30 p.m. with only one intermission. Also astonishing is their familiarity with the music, gained mostly from records and radio. There is hardly a song, even from some of the lesser stars, that is not greeted at the outset with a round of welcoming applause.

That is, of course, one of the secrets—well, it's hardly a secret—of country music's appeal: the intimate relationship between stars and fans. If country singers ever tire of singing the same songs again and again, that's a secret they keep to themselves.

Another element is presentation. The Wembley shows have been a model of organization and production in such vital matters as the sound system, lighting, scheduling, timing, etc. Timing, especially. Those schooled in the routine of Grand Ole Opry know how to come on, how to preside, and how to get off, and when.

But the basic secret, probably, is concern for song and singer, which may explain why country music survives while other styles and idioms come and go. The singer is at the service of the song, and the backing group is at the service of the singer. Country music may be lacking in subtlety, but it is also free of pretense. Its stars aim to please—and they do.

Tony Awards Announced

'Chorus Line,' 'Travesties' Tops on Broadway

NEW YORK, April 19 (AP)—"A Chorus Line," a musical about dancers trying to make it on Broadway, dominated the Tony Awards last night, winning nine of the 18 silver medallions, including the one for the best musical.

"Travesties," by British playwright Tom Stoppard, won best play of the year.

Irene Worth won the award for best actress for her role of an aging stage star in Tennessee Williams' "Sweet Bird of Youth." John Wood won the best actor Tony for his role in "Travesties." The best actor in a musical Tony was George Rose, who plays Alfred P. Doolittle in the revival of "My Fair Lady." Donna McKechnie of "A Chorus Line," produced by Joseph Papp, got the best-musical-actress Tony.

A highlight of the evening was when Richard Burton, a co-host of the televised show, was given a special award. "It's most extraordinary. I'm dumbfounded,"

said Burton. "Two times my fortunes were very low. I was saved by Broadway."

Burton first appeared on Broadway in "Hamlet." Currently he is playing the psychiatrist in the play "Equus."

The first Lawrence Langner Award for distinguished lifetime achievement in the theater went to George Abbott, 88-year-old veteran who has been involved as writer, actor, director or producer of 117 Broadway shows.

ENTERTAINMENT IN N. Y.

NEW YORK, April 19 (H.T.)—This is how critics for The New York Times rate new films and plays:

Films

"The Sailor Who Fell From Grace With the Sea," directed by Lewis John Carlino, is based on a story by Yukio Mishima about a group of children led by a mad townswoman who has talked the cult of the superman down into short pants. Richard Eder writes: "He calls that part of the film 'bizarre and preposterous,' compared with the 'limpid and beautifully filmed' background romance between the mother of one of the boys and a merchant mariner. The locale has been moved from Japan to the English port of Dartmouth. Eder writes, 'With the inspired work of his director of photography, Douglas Slocombe, the transposition is an atmospheric triumph.' Sara Miles and Kris Kristofferson play the lovers 'in a relationship that manages to be romantic and erotic,' Eder says. Miss Miles 'doesn't convey much more than pure madness.' About the main story Eder says, 'Mishima's implausible mouse-gang had a certain grandness, while these English boys simply looked silly.' The bloody clash of the two stories 'should be tragic but instead is grotesque and unbelievable.'"

"Family Plot" Alfred Hitchcock's 56th film in 64 years as a director, may leave some at-

domated disappointed. Vincent Canby says they "may well miss signs of the director's often over-analyzed pessimism. It's certainly Hitchcock's most cheerful film in a long time." It's a "witty, relaxed look about good old-fashioned greed, or how to work very, very hard in order to make your fortune illegally." In Canby's opinion, "A high regard for plot is one of the distinguishing joys of both Hitchcock, and this new film." Ernest Lehman's screenplay, based on a novel by Victor Canning, is about the efforts of Blanche (Barbara Harris), a "sweet, totally fraudulent medium," and her boyfriend (Bruce Dern), to track down the heir to a fortune and get a reward. The object of their manhunt is Adamson (William Devane) who, with his girlfriend, Fran (Karen Black), have perfected the art of kidnapping. "The four are extremely good company," like Hitchcock himself when, in an expansive, genial, storytelling mood, even his digressions have digressions, but always to the point of some higher entertainment truth."

Plays

"The Runners of Eldritch," Langford Wilson's 1967 play, has gotten a "satisfactory" revival, according to Mel Gussow. Set in Eldritch, "an ingrown provincial community where it's somehow hell to be different," Gussow thinks of the play as "The 17 Picture Show" eight years after the last movie house has closed. Valli Hanley "sounds just the right note," as Patsy, the cheerleader tease. William Robertson "keeps Skelly, the town's Peeping Tom, from becoming a caricature." Daniel Landon as Robert, brother of the town's dead idol, "is open to hurt." And for Gussow Amy Wright "brings an innocence and impetuosity to the key role of Eva, the lame symbol of purity who waits for the frost, or rime, to cover the town's barrenness."

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Scotland Yard Seizes Art From Cyprus

LONDON, April 19 (Reuters).—British police have seized Cypriot antiquities which were to be auctioned here on April 27, pending confirmation of ownership.

George Lantier, an attaché at the Cyprus High Commission in London, told Reuters yesterday that the items, taken away from Christie's by Scotland Yard's art and antiquities squad, had been identified as part of a collection belonging to a Parnassia lawyer, George Hadjiprodromou. He said Mr. Hadjiprodromou would fly from Cyprus to London next week to claim the items.

Parnassia is now part of the Turkish-controlled area of Cyprus. Turkish Cypriot leaders have denied that the private collection had been looted.

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April 20, 1976

PARIS, TUESDAY, APRIL 20, 1976

Page 7

Rising Costs a Factor

S. Firms Said Cutting Operations in Europe

DON, April 19 (AP).—American corporations are back operations in Europe because of rising costs, reports and other factors, business publications re-

surveys by the weekly and the daily Finan-ces, emphasize that there exodus yet. But they say

reigners'

estments

U.S. Rise

By Ann Crittenden

YORK, April 19 (NYT).—An investment in manu-facturing facilities in the United States was up sharply during the three months of 1976, ac-cording to a survey conducted by the Conference Board and re-leased yesterday.

Companies announced a 54 percent increase in this in the first quarter, up from 41 percent in the second quarter of 1975. The bulk of the investment was in the chemical and electronics industries.

The last three years the industry has attracted "a significant investment from a segment of U.S. business," and is expected to continue, the Conference Board said. "A number of major U.S. chemical producers indicated that they will in-crease their investments sub-stantially over the next several years."

Leading Sources
New York State attracted the number of total new investments in the quarter. The bulk of the investment was in the chemical and electronics industries.

He is an economist with the Conference Board, a non-business-research organiza-tion. He is an economist with the Conference Board, a non-business-research organiza-tion.

Local Borrowing
spending is difficult to ne because many foreign firms are seeking con-siderable expansion or acqui-sitions in the United States.

Other companies in the con-sortium are George Wimpey & Co., a British construction and engineering firm, and Brown & Root Inc. of Houston, producers of oil platform equipment, the sources said.

Initially it might also order from the West parts for one or more platforms, the sources said.

The Soviet agencies involved in the negotiations are the Oil Industry Ministry and the trading organization Sudoimport, which normally specializes in the import, export and repair of ships.

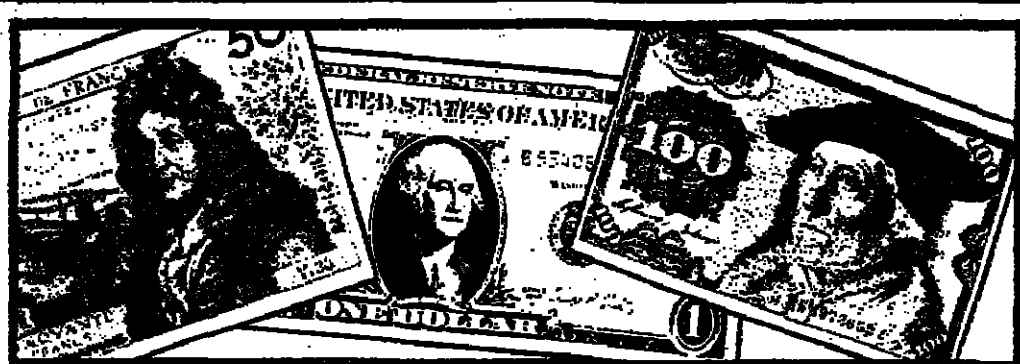
At the same time it is discussing a scheme with the French and Norwegians for a yard at Astrakhan, in the northern Caspian area, which would turn out oil-exploration rigs, the sources added.

Deeper Venture
But now the Russians are planning to extract oil from the seabed in waters three to four times that deep, and they want to draw on Western experience to do so.

The Soviet Union is also making inquiries about support vessels and tugs for the platforms, the sources said.

At the same time it is discussing a scheme with the French and Norwegians for a yard at Astrakhan, in the northern Caspian area, which would turn out oil-exploration rigs, the sources added.

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It's Not Money If It's Not Dollars

By Daniel M. Madden

NEW YORK, April 19 (NYT).—The United States can marshal an extensive inventory of surprises for the visitor from Europe, most of which are less than daunting. But how does one deal with the second-class treatment handed a visitor by first-rate midtown Manhattan banks?

Almost without exception, Fifth Avenue banks turn a cold shoulder on a basic need of the visitor from overseas: changing money.

A European resident visiting in New York finds this situation curious for several reasons. For one thing, New York is a tourist mecca and the financial capital of the world.

Then, too, American banks have proliferated abroad to the point that, in Europe, their shingles hang everywhere, projecting the impression of being as globally oriented as the Secretariat of the United Nations.

In European countries, an American tourist could parachute in and cash his dollars or dollar traveler's check at whatever bank he came upon first—even an American bank.

In New York the policy at the midtown banks is that if you want to exchange your currency, you must have an account at that bank. This, of course, bars all but a handful of overseas visitors. Only multinational types and miscellaneous entrepreneurs have New York bank accounts.

The most tourist-traveled thoroughfare in North America is the stretch of Fifth Avenue between 44th and 59th Streets, along which it is difficult or impossible for a foreign tourist to exchange his country's perfectly good currency—or his foreign traveler's checks—for dollars in that area.

Of 17 banks visited along Fifth Avenue and on 42d Street, a dozen turned down recent requests to exchange major Western European currencies for dollars. Of the five banks which did offer exchange facilities to noncustomers, three had restrictions, either on the amount (\$25 maximum) or the nationality of the currency they would cash (British, Canadian and West German were favored).

Just two banks said they dealt in foreign cur-

rencies, and of these only the Swiss Bank Corp. at 48th Street had a regular over-the-counter service.

Foreign traveler's checks do not have much smoother sailing. Nine of the 17 banks turn down traveler's checks from tourists who do not have accounts; five set conditions on cashing, and three (including the Swiss Bank) accept them.

Concerning traveler's checks, was the young officer in the fenced-off executive area on the lobby floor familiar with those issued by Milan's huge Banca Credito Italiano or by Société Générale, one of France's top three banks? No.

Barclays, of Britain, was familiar. "For the others, we send noncustomers to our international office at 430 Park Avenue," the officer explained.

One Fifth Avenue banker, who is not an American, said the basic problem is that Americans are not aware that foreign currency is money.

"When an American talks of money," the banker said, "he thinks only of dollars. Five hundred deutsche marks? How much is that in money? An American wonders."

"When an American goes to Europe he carries dollars with him. For him it is the only currency in the world. Until a few years ago, he was right."

A youngling, Europe-educated officer at Bankers Trust's center for international banking at 380 Park Avenue recalled that on a recent vacation he cashed an American traveler's check at a Yugoslav bank in Yugoslavia.

But he did not expect American retailers—or even his own bank's branches—to reciprocate such service.

"Foreign exchange for Americans is an unusual transaction," he said, thoughtfully. "We don't see that much of it. Just as Americans only know one language, they know only one currency. They don't want to try the unknown. They don't have to."

(Daniel M. Madden is a writer based in Rome who recently tried to inveigle dollars out of mid-Manhattan banks in return for other currencies.)

GNP Report Boosts Stock Prices

NEW YORK, April 19 (NYT).

A larger than expected rise in U.S. gross national product in the first quarter of the year helped New York Stock Exchange prices to score a moderate gain today, but turnover continued slow.

A steady stream of bullish corporate earnings statements also was instrumental in the market's advance, analysts said.

As the market opened the Commerce Department reported a 1.5-per-cent increase in GNP for the March quarter.

The increase tended to support Ford administration claims that the nation's economy has made a solid recovery from the deep recession. (Story on Page 1.)

The Dow Jones industrial average climbed 7.53 points to 888.11. It was up 5.98 at 3 o'clock.

About 1,020 issues showed gains, compared with 470 showing declines. Volume totaled 18.5 million shares, compared with 15.1 million Thursday, the last day of trading before the Easter holiday.

Burroughs, which reported slightly higher quarterly earnings last week, climbed 2 1/4 to 104 1/2.

Eastman Kodak picked up 2 1/8

to 116 1/4.

Kodak introduced new microfilm products, and tomorrow plans an announcement on instant photography.

Polaroid, the leader in the field of instant photography, dipped 1 1/4 to 33 1/4.

Monsanto, which came in with

a large increase in first-quarter

profits, rose 1 1/2 to 91.

Also on the upbeat were Du Pont up 1 3/4 to 147 3/4, IBM 3 3/8 to 269 1/8, Caterpillar Tractor 1 7/8 to 86 2/8, Aluminum Co. of America 1 3/4 to 48 1/2, Digital Equipment 1 1/4 to 175 1/2 and Delta Air Lines 1 5/8 to 42 3/8.

Rise in Raw Material Index

May Mean New U.S. Inflation

NEW YORK, April 19 (AP-DJ).

The recent easing of inflation in the United States has been widely noted: In the last year or so, consumer prices have risen on average about 6 per cent, or roughly half as swiftly as during 1974.

Less attention, however, has been given to a highly disturbing facet of the price picture—the sharp, sustained climb in recent months of an economic indicator that tends to foreshadow the movements of such broad inflation gauges as the consumer price index.

The indicator flashing a warning red is a relatively obscure price index that traces the movement of 13 industrial raw materials. The materials, which range from steel scrap to burlap to tallow, are items widely used in industrial processing, freely traded in an open market and extremely sensitive to changing circumstances in those markets.

Labor costs constitute a relatively small factor in their price levels.

The indicator, which economists call the industrial materials index, fell dramatically be-

tween early 1974 and mid-1975,

presaging, as it turned out, the subsequent easing of inflation seen recently in such broad yardsticks as the consumer price index.

From a high of 338.4 in April, 1974, the industrial materials index dropped to a recent low of 171.5 last July. The index, which is not adjusted for seasonal variations, is based on a 1967 average of 100.

Since last July, however, a starkly different pattern has emerged. By the end of 1975, the index stood at 180.6, and last month it reached 193.2, the highest level since November, 1974. The increase between July and March works out to a steep 13 per cent.

The latest level remains well below the April, 1974, high, and it is possible that the increase since last July may be about over.

But the recent climb is still worrisome. Experience suggests that the rise in the index may well foreshadow a general acceleration of inflation in the months ahead.

N.Y. Repays Part of Loan

NEW YORK, April 19 (AP-DJ).

New York City has repaid the first installment on a \$1.26-billion federal loan four days early, saving itself about \$192,000 in interest.

The \$270-million payment, plus \$5.1 million in interest, was due tomorrow but was repaid last Friday. The early payment was made possible by an infusion of \$892 million of revenue-sharing and aid-to-education funds from New York State, which completed its own spring borrowing last week.

The city is to receive \$800 million from the state under the revenue-sharing formula.

City controller Harrison Goldin said the early federal loan repayment is evidence of "the city's determination to fulfill its obligations and regain its credit."

Under the repayment schedule, the city is slated to send to Washington another \$240 million by May 20, \$250 million by June 20 and \$500 million by June 30.

The city's three-year financial plan calls for a \$2.3-billion, one-year loan from Washington for each of its fiscal years beginning July 1, 1976, and 1977. The financial plan is designed to restore a balanced city budget by fiscal 1978.

The nation's dealers went on to sell a total of 8.6 million cars over the full 12 months. Except for 1970, when General Motors was struck, that was the lowest total since 1967.

The estimate of 10.6 million for the first quarter of 1976 comes from General Motors, and Mr. Duncombe says that is "above our expectations." He adds, however, that it "barely brings us back" to the point where GM's estimates of long-term growth say the sales level should be. In that sense, the present surge does not constitute a boom.

Signs of health in the auto industry are all around—at least for now. These signs have moved such men as William Bourke, head of North American operations for Ford, to predict that auto sales "will continue to outperform the general economy."

Among other bullish signs are the following:

• The Oldsmobile Division of General Motors has set sales records in 6 of the 10 formal reporting periods since Jan. 1. Oldsmobile produces the hottest-selling car in the country, the Cutlass, a car that also happens to lead what has become the strongest segment of the market—intermediate-size cars.

• The Cadillac Division expects to ride a resurgence of interest in luxury cars to a sales record this year. This interest enabled Ford's Lincoln-Mercury Division, producer of the Continental and Mark IV, to set a sales record of 16,400 units during the first 10 days of April.

• Automotive News, the trade publication, reported last week that at the beginning of April, inventories of U.S. auto makers were at an "extremely low" 63-day supply of new cars. GM in particular was described as "seriously understocked," with a 45-day supply.

Ford, in what Mr. Bourke says is "just one more indication of how splendidly the market is performing," has increased its production schedules six times since the model year began last September.

Of the four U.S. producers, only the American Motors Corp. has failed to share in the surge of early 1976. Its sales are running substantially behind those of 1975.

The key to AMC's lag is to be found in the only soft spot in the overall auto market—small cars. AMC began concentrating on building smaller cars before the other companies. When the Arab oil embargo was imposed late in 1973, AMC reaped benefits as people flocked to buy smaller cars and save gasoline.

However, sales of the smallest domestic cars, the subcompacts, have slipped from 9.4 per cent of the market in the 1974 model year to 7.3 per cent in the first six months of the 1976 model year.

Upsurge Surpassing Expectations

U.S. Auto Sector May Have 3d Best Year

By William K. Stevens

DETROIT, April 19 (NYT).—Although some are tempted, no one is willing just yet to say that the auto business is booming. But clearly it has in the last three months surged well beyond the point of mere recovery from the worst recession since World War II.

In fact, industry analysts believe that, barring a strike by the United Automobile Workers in the fall, 1976 will surely become the third biggest sales year in automotive history.

A year ago, almost no one in Detroit thought that so sharp a turnaround would be possible.

"If things keep on the way they're going," says Henry Duncombe Jr., General Motors Corp.'s chief economist, "we could even begin to approach the second best year." That was 1972, when 10.9 million cars, trucks and

foreign, were sold in the United States.

A year ago the long-held faith of auto executives in an ever-expanding car market seemed shaken, if not shattered. Now it seems very much alive again.

Mr. Duncombe, for example, predicts that sales by the end of the decade will soar well above the record of 11.4 million set in 1973. He forecasts sales of 12.5 million for 1980.

Last week Lee Iacocca, president of the Ford Motor Co., told the Greater Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce that combined sales of cars and trucks should reach 17 million in the United States by 1985. The combined car-truck record also set in 1973, is 14.6 million.

The strength of the present upsurge comes as a surprise to many industry analysts, who expected an early 1976 sales rate below what has actually developed. Depending on whose estimates one accepts, passenger cars sold at an annual rate of between 10.2 million and 10.8 million units during the first quarter.

This compares with a rate of 8.3 million a year earlier. In 1975

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sell a total of 8.6 million cars over the full 12 months. Except for 1970, when General Motors was struck, that was the lowest total since 1967.

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PEOPLE IN BUSINESS



David Bennett

David Bennett has been named assistant vice-president, responsible for banking operations in Belgium for American Express.

He was formerly with American Express International Banking Co. in Paris and is replacing Frank Davis, who is returning to the company in the United States.

Kenneth Merkey has been appointed general manager-corporate finance of First International Bankshares Ltd.

Russell Reynolds Associates, executive recruiting consultants, has announced the appointment of Christopher Wysock-Wright as executive director in the London office.

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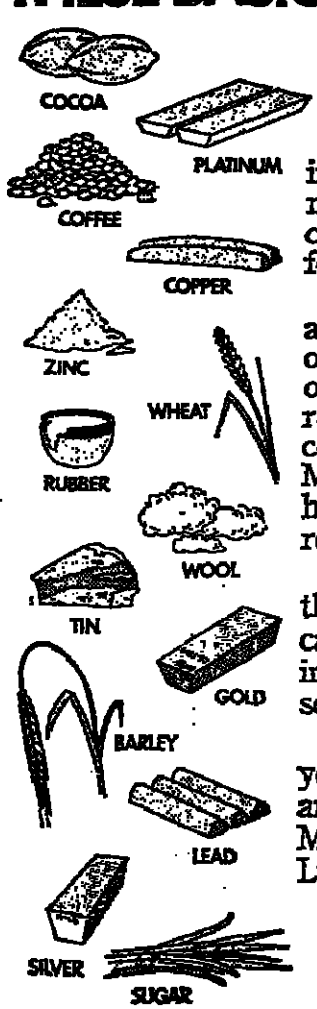
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2-6 ALBERT CUYSTRAAT
AMSTERDAM

NYSE Nationwide Trading (2:30 p.m.) April 19[illegible]

This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

New Issue:

\$25,000,000

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GROUP LIMITED

9%% Senior Secured Notes Series AS due March 15, 1982

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(Continued on next page)

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BARCLAYS
 International

U.S. \$25,000,000

Barclays Bank International Limited
9½ per cent. Capital Bonds 1987

The Bank has arranged for the private placement of the above Bonds at par through the undersigned.

Barclays Kol & Co. N.V. Cr dit Commercial de France

20th April, 1976

Amex Nationwide Trading (2:30 p.m.) April 15

- 1994 -		Stocks and High-Low Div in %		Stk. P/E		200 High Low		Ch'ge prev. Close		- 1993 -		Stocks and High-Low Div in %		Stk. P/E		200 High Low	
1	1	GM	10	5-16	5-16	1-16	17	13%	Gen Elec	5	2	14%					
2	22%	3M	10	27	27	27	18	14%	Gen Elec	5	2	14%					
3	13%	Coleman	32	11	4	4	19	14%	Gen Elec	5	2	14%					
4	13%	Coleman	32	11	4	4	19	14%	Gen Elec	5	2	14%					
5	13%	Coleman	32	11	4	4	19	14%	Gen Elec	5	2	14%					
6	13%	Coleman	32	11	4	4	19	14%	Gen Elec	5	2	14%					
7	13%	Coleman	32	11	4	4	19	14%	Gen Elec	5	2	14%					
8	13%	Coleman	32	11	4	4	19	14%	Gen Elec	5	2	14%					
9	13%	Coleman	32	11	4	4	19	14%	Gen Elec	5	2	14%					
10	13%	Coleman	32	11	4	4	19	14%	Gen Elec	5	2	14%					
11	13%	Coleman	32	11	4	4	19	14%	Gen Elec	5	2	14%					
12	13%	Coleman	32	11	4	4	19	14%	Gen Elec	5	2	14%					
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14	13%	Coleman	32	11	4	4	19	14%	Gen Elec	5	2	14%					
15	13%	Coleman	32	11	4	4	19	14%	Gen Elec	5	2	14%					
16	13%	Coleman	32	11	4	4	19	14%	Gen Elec	5	2	14%					
17	13%	Coleman	32	11	4	4	19	14%	Gen Elec	5	2	14%					
18	13%	Coleman	32	11	4	4	19	14%	Gen Elec	5	2	14%					
19	13%	Coleman	32	11	4	4	19	14%	Gen Elec	5	2	14%					
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25	13%	Coleman	32	11	4	4	19	14%	Gen Elec	5	2	14%					
26	13%	Coleman	32	11	4	4	19	14%	Gen Elec	5	2	14%					
27	13%	Coleman	32	11	4	4	19	14%	Gen Elec	5	2	14%					
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30	13%	Coleman	32	11	4	4	19	14%	Gen Elec	5	2	14%					
31	13%	Coleman	32	11	4	4	19	14%	Gen Elec	5	2	14%					
32	13%	Coleman	32	11	4	4	19	14%	Gen Elec	5	2	14%					
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45	13%	Coleman	32	11	4	4	19	14%	Gen Elec	5	2	14%					
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74	13%	Coleman	32	11	4	4	19	14%	Gen Elec	5	2	14%					
75	13%	Coleman	32	11	4	4	19	14%	Gen Elec	5	2	14%					
76	13%	Coleman	32	11	4	4	19	14%	Gen Elec	5	2	14%					
77	13%	Coleman	32	11	4	4	19	14%	Gen Elec	5	2	14%					
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86	13%	Coleman	32	11	4	4	19	14%	Gen Elec	5	2	14%					
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89	13%	Coleman	32	11	4	4	19	14%	Gen Elec	5	2	14%					
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93	13%	Coleman	32	11	4	4	19	14%	Gen Elec	5	2	14%					
94	13%	Coleman	32	11	4	4	19	14%	Gen Elec	5	2	14%					
95	13%	Coleman	32	11	4	4	19	14%	Gen Elec	5	2	14%					
96	13%	Coleman	32	11	4	4	19	14%	Gen Elec	5	2	14%					
97	13%	Coleman	32	11	4	4	19	14%	Gen Elec	5	2	14%					
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99	13%	Coleman	32	11	4	4	19	14%	Gen Elec	5	2	14%					
100	13%	Coleman	32	11	4	4	19	14%	Gen Elec	5	2	14%					

LIVE HOGS (30,000 lbs)

Apr	50.35	50.40	49.75	49.75	50.10
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Market Summaries

[illegible]

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	53.96	53.70	53.96	+0.41

Monday's[illegible]

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Afghanistan (air).....	228.00	114.00	63.00	India (air)S	228.00	114.00	63.00	Pakistan (air)S	228.00	114.00	63.00
Africa, French speak.				Indonesia (air)S	228.00	114.00	63.00	Philippines (air).....S	228.00	114.00	75.00
countries (air).....S	145.00	72.50	40.50	Iran (air)C	171.00	85.50		Persian Gulf (air).....S	228.00	114.00	63.00

Australia (air) ...	\$ 292.00	146.00	81.00	France (air)	\$ 35.00	70.00	Y.M.	Romania (air)	\$ 178.00	89.00	32.00
Austria (air) ...	\$ 1,930.00	975.00	525.00	Germany (air)	\$ 171.00	85.50	47.00	Saudi Arabia (air) ..	\$ 171.00	85.50	47.00
Belgium ...	B.F. 4,050.00	2,025.00	1,125.00	Italy ...	Lire 75,000.00	37,500.00	21,000.00	Singapore (air)	\$ 293.00	146.50	75.00
				Japan (air) ...	\$ 275.00	137.50	66.00				

China (air)	\$	273.00	126.50	75.00	Libya (air)	\$	171.00	85.50	47.00	Sweden (air) ...	\$	444.50	232.00	127.00
Cyprus (air)	\$	118.00	59.00	33.00	Luxembourg	\$	4,858.00	2,425.00	1,125.00	Switzerland	\$	300.00	150.00	80.00
Czechoslov. (air) ..	\$	118.00	59.00	33.00	Malaysia (air) ..	\$	195.00	97.50	51.00	Thailand (air) ...	\$	273.00	136.50	75.00

France	F.F.	412.00	206.00	112.00	Morocco (air).....S	124.00	62.00	36.50	U.S.A.-C (air).....S	118.00	59.00	34.00
Germany	D.M.	276.00	138.00	75.00	Nepal (air).....S	228.00	114.00	63.00	U.S.A.-A (air).....S	195.00	97.50	54.00
Great Britain	£ St.	33.00	16.50	9.00	Netherlands.....FL	204.00	102.00	56.00	Vietnam (air).....S	272.00	136.00	75.00
									Yugoslavia (air).....S	270.00	135.00	75.00

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PEANUTS

46 Kind of luck 20 Galahad's quest

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ALGABYE	13	55	Rain	MADRID	50	50	Rain
AMSTERDAM	17	63	Clear	MILAN	59	63	Clear
ANAKA	19	60	Showers	MOSCOW	54	54	Clear
ANZERS	29	66	Clear	MOSCOW	4	46	Cloudy
BELOUT	25	77	Cloudy	MUNICH	19	68	Clear
BELGRADE	20	66	Clear	NEW YORK	58	83	Clear
BELLEVILLE	14	64	Clear	NICE	4	64	Clear
BRUSSELS	18	64	Clear	OSLO	9	68	Clear
BUCHAREST	26	62	Clear	PARIS	72	72	Clear
BUDAPEST	19	66	Clear	PRAGUE	54	64	Clear
CASABLANCA	18	64	Cloudy	ROME	20	68	Overcast
COFENHAGEN	9	48	Clear	SOBIA	17	69	Clear
COLOGNE SCH.	15	55	Rain	STOCKHOLM	58	68	Clear
DUBLIN	13	63	Clear	TEHRAN	33	75	Cloudy
EDINBURGH	12	54	Cloudy	TEL AVIV	21	70	Cloudy
FLORENCE	18	64	Overcast	TUNIS	18	64	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	23	66	Clear	VIENNA	58	68	Clear
GENEVA	18	64	Clear	WARSAW	16	61	Cloudy
HELSINKI	6	43	Clear	WASHINGTON	28	83	Clear
DETROIT	14	47	Clear	KUWAIT	19	56	Clear
LAS PALMAS	14	64	Cloudy				
LISBON	15	50	Cloudy				
LONDON	17	63	Clear				
LOS ANGELES	18	64	Clear				

(Yesterday's readings at U.S. Consulate at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

ADVERTISEMENT

(w) Alexander Fund.....	\$7.19	(d) KB Income Fund.....	LP1.635
(d) (AMF) Trustco Int'l Fd...	\$8.41	(d) Kleinwort Benson Int. F..	\$11.15
Anstral Select Fd.....	\$0.23 b	(w) Kleinwort Benson Jap. F..	\$19.45
		(r) Leverage Cap. Hold.....	\$29.35

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A.:		(v) Nippon Fund.....	\$40.92
(w) Capital Intl.....	\$14.11	(w) Nor. Amer. Div. Fund.....	\$4.87
(w) Capital Int'l S.A.....	\$7.96	(w) Nor. Amer. Reg. Fd.....	\$6.61
(d) Capital Benelux.....	LP1-127	(f) Pagosa Intern'l.....	\$6.59
(d) Capital Benelux.....	\$114.80	(d) Potomac Intern'l Fund.....	\$22.92
(d) Citicorp Fund.....	\$3.99	(d) Renta Capital Fund.....	LP4-046
(i) Cleveland Offshore Fd.....	\$840.45	(d) Benelux.....	LP387
(v) Conv. Fd. Int. A Corp.....	\$7.29	(d) Safe Fund.....	\$4.51

(t) Crosby Fund S.A.	\$4.38	(c) CSF Fund	\$F24.74
(u) D.G.O. Fund	\$26.58	(d) CSF Fund S.V.	\$F24.74
(v) Dollar Fund (ex-div.)	\$1.17	(e) I.P.F. Fund S.V.	\$7.40
(w) Dreyfus Fund Int'l.	\$20.50	(f) S&P Special Fund	\$D62.50
(x) Dr. Interch. Inv. Fd.	\$11.99		
(y) Europe Obligations	LFI 018		

SOFID GROUPS GENERAL

(z) Partha Sw. S. Est.	\$F1,566.59
(r) Seculivium	\$F948
(d) Score Fund	\$F238.70

INVESTMENT FRAMEWORK:

(d) Concentra	\$D62.50
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(1) First Nat'l Realty Sec.	\$13.83	(7) Tokyo Pac. Hold. (Swiss)	\$38.04
(2) First Nat'l City Fund	\$29.10	(8) Tokyo Sec. Fund	\$10.00
(3) First Nat'l Sav. Fund	\$1.58	(9) Transatlantic Fund	\$10.47
(4) Fleming Japan Fund	\$26.96		
(5) Foxmeyer Issue Pr.	\$F1.74		
(6) Foxmeyer Fund S.A.	\$5.58		
(7) Fonditalia	\$9.53		
(8) Fund of Nations	\$0.76		
(9) Fund of Nat. & Wld. Div.	\$9.74		
(10) Future Alternat. Fd.	\$AUS5.64		

UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:	
(-d) Amer. U.S. Bk.	\$F7.35
(-d) Amer. U.S. Bk.	\$F7.35
(-d) Cover-Invest.	\$F7.25
(-d) Eurp. Europe S.S.	\$F7.50
(-d) Eurp. Europe S.S.	\$F7.50
(-d) Gubinvest.	\$F7.25

(v) Intermarres Fund.....	\$108.49	(d) U.S. Trust Invest. Fd.....	\$12.15
(w) Int'l Econ. Fund (telep).....	\$22.82	(e) Western Growth Fd.....	\$6.19
(x) Japan Pacific Fund.....	\$5.50	(f) Western Indus. Fd.....	\$1,371.54
(y) Invest. Atlantiques.....	\$40.70	(g) World Indus. Fd.....	\$1,471.23
(z) Iberoamerica S.A. Fund.....	\$7.25	(h) World Equity Grp Fd.....	\$447.77
(aa) Ifoinvest Fd.....	\$1.00	(i) Worldwide Securities.....	\$44.77
(ab) Ifoinvest Int'l Fd E.A.....	\$15.55	(j) Worldwide Special.....	\$3,679.55
(ac) Japan Growth Fund.....	\$48.29		
(ad) Japan Growth Fund.....	\$48.29		
(ae) Japan Pacific Fund.....	\$15.23		

DM - Deutsche Mark; - Es chi-
 dende: 2 - New, N.A. - Not available;

JARDINE FLEMING:	
(r) Jardine East. Trust...	\$62.14
(r) Jardine Japan Fund...	\$45.04
(r) Jardine Selection NY.	\$17.06

BP - Belgian francs; LF - Luxembourg francs; SF - Swiss francs;
 + - Offer prices; a - Asked; b - bid. Change P/V \$10 to \$1 per unit.

PEANUTS

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PANEL 1: LUCY: FREE CAPS AT THE BALL PARK!

PANEL 2: LINUS: THIS IS OUR BIG BREAK, MARGIE! THIS IS THE ONLY WAY OUR TEAM WILL EVER BE ABLE TO GET CAPS...

PANEL 3: LUCY: SHOULDN'T THE REST OF OUR PLAYERS BE GOING WITH US, SIR?
LINUS: THEY'D GET LOST, MARGIE. I HAVE TO DO THIS ALL BY MYSELF.

PANEL 4: LUCY: I'M GONNA GO IN AND OUT OF THAT GATE UNTIL I GET NINE CAPS.
LINUS: I'LL BET THEY'LL LET YOU PLAY ON THE PRISON BALL TEAM, SIR.

SIGN: BASEBALL TODAY

SIGNATURE: Schulz

YOU GIRLS HAVE GOT IT MADE.

AS LONG AS YOU REMAIN SUBSERVIENT, WE WILL ATTEND TO YOUR EVERY NEED.

DONT TRY TO BUFFALO ME, BUSTER!

...A BUFFALO COULDN'T BUFFALO YOU

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DID YOU HEAR ABOUT THE HUMMINGBIRD WHO LAID A TWO-POUND EGG?

NOW SHE'S HUMMING A DIFFERENT TUNE

YES-YES

4-20

WELL, LET'S HEAR IT!

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MISS BUXLEY, DID YOU MAIL MY LETTER TO THE PENTAGON?

YES, SIR. I SENT IT TO SECRETARY OF DEFENSE SCHLESINGER, MARKED "PERSONAL"

SCHLESINGER? HE'S OUT! IT'S RUMSFELD NOW!

THAT'S OUR PROBLEM...WE'RE ALWAYS ONE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE BEHIND

MORT WALKER

ARE YOU SURE THIS POTION WILL TURN RODNEY ON? GUARANTEED

SOME REFRESHMENT, RODNEY? SURE

-- FIRST HIS SPEAR LIT UP... THEN HIS ARMOR SHORT-CIRCUITED AND FINALLY, LIGHTNING SHOT OUT OF HIS BUCKLE

SAME AGAIN F' ME, KID

NO, PEE, WE CAN'T AFFORD IT--

I'M TRYIN' TO GET US ORGANISED

BAR

ANOTHER FLIPPIN' BUDGET--!

I'M GOIN' TO BUDGET YOU ON THE NUMBER OF BUDGETS YOU TRY!

IF BECKY BARRETT REFUSES TO BE EXAMINED, LET'S MAKE SURE SHE SIGNS A RELEASE FORM!

I HAVE IT RIGHT HERE, DR. MORGAN!

DON'T WORRY, BECKY!

LET GO! TAKE YOUR HANDS OFF ME!

THAT'S HER!

ON A COLD TRAIL.

I CAN'T FIGURE OUT WHAT THIS GANG OF CROOKS WANTS WITH MONEY.

AT LEAST I HAVE PHOTOS OF THREE IN THE PARTY. THAT SHOULD HELP US TRACE THEM.

POOR MISS DORIAN. AND SHE WAS SO PLEASED WITH THE JOB!

THE BRIDGE MASTER!

LOWER THE BRIDGE AND LET ME IN!

© 1987 by John Wood

JUMBLE—*that scrambled word game*

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

[illegible]

YARCS

--	--	--	--	--


SLAPOT

WHAT THE CAPTAIN
SAID WHEN HE WANTED

THE ACTORS TO LEAVE THE SHIP.

Now arrange the circled letters from the word **RADAIF** to form the answer.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

“ ”

(Answer tomorrow)

11-AM-CLUB MEETW BENEATH 8-AM-CLUB

Answer: What he got while traveling in Holland--
IN DUTCH

10/10/54

10/11/1941

CAGNEY BY CAGNEY

By James Cagney. Doubleday. Illustrated. 20

Reviewed by Mel Gussow

IN THE introduction to his memoirs, James Cagney regrets his choice of title. To his dismay, more suitable names such as "Cagney" or "James Cagney" have been co-opted by unauthorized biographers. "I have no right to my own name," he says. "Does he even own himself? How many people have 'stolen' Cagney, playing him on and off screen? The author sets us straight about Cagney mistakes. It all derives, he says, from the fact that, with *Dirty Places*, a character he based on Rocky Sullivan, a figure from his youth, "a hop-head and a pimp." Thirty years later, "the impressionists are still doing me doing him. I can't decide whether to remember ever saying, 'All right, you guys!' or 'You dirty rat!'"

James Cagney, that tough, pugnacious cock of the walk, whose wiry body was punctured with bullet holes by battalions of G-Men, T-men, cops and other robbers, turns out to be one of the nicest, most amiable characters who ever graced a Hollywood screen—or sat down to transcribe his chatty, informal memoirs. As he sees himself, he is a song-and-dance man. That tough-guy image he found "wearisome" and "sometimes dangerous; people would challenge him in bars and restaurants. Cagney did not want to live up to being 'Cagney.' He retired when he was at the top of his talent.

A feeling of enchantment hangs over his entire life. Full of his street fights, including one battle that lasted for three days, and a childhood that other writers might describe as underprivileged, he was a happy youngster in a loving family, ruled with a warm embrace by his mother. She would have "belted" him if he stepped out of line—the main reason, he thinks, that he did not turn to crime, as did some of his boyhood friends such as Boozhoo, who ended up on Death Row. But because of his upbringing, he had a great amount of toughness was ingrained in him from the first—he was as the playwright George Kelly characterized him, "a fresh nut."

Actually he breezed into show business dressed as a "chorus girl" in vaudeville, but was soon playing rough masculine roles. "The Fighting Irish" came as naturally as a fist-fighting. After a brief stage career in 1936 he was signed by Warner Bros. for a three-week guarantee, and stayed in Hollywood "to my absolute amazement, for 31 years." "The most fascinating and revealing part of this book is the section on his Warner movies. I can-

Solution to Previous Puzzle

ALES	YBARS	CLEF
RISK	ELIOT	HORA
ALTON	ELIOT	IVAN
PAULETTE	UPRIS	TS
LASS	AMIEL	
ABBY	CAPULETS	
THATS	URES	YET
SON	ARRET	TAUD
SON	ETTING	ACERS
STILETTO	RORY	
CORES	FOAL	
PHOTOS	VILLETTE	
RIOT	TOANG	TOOT
RIOT	CLIMES	
NESS	DANDY	ESNT

Re:

The bidding shown in the diagram might seem to be an egregious typographical error, but tournament players will recognize that a convention was in use. After South passed with a borderline hand, North opened with two diamonds. This was the Mianary convention, now popular in tournament play, indicating four hearts and about 12-18 high-card points. Knowing about the five-three heart fit, South simply closed the bidding with four hearts.

The hands do not fit well, and prospects of making 10 tricks are

some help when West made the unfortunate lead of a diamond, and he proceeded to take full advantage. He put up the queen in dummy, in the hope that East would unwisely play the king if he held that card, and won the trick.

Next he led to the diamond ace, crossed to the spade ace, and ruffed dummy's remaining diamond. Another spade lead to dummy collected East's queen, and a club was led to the ace. A spade trick was surrendered.

♠ K63
 ♣ 93
 SOUTH
 ♠ 373
 ♥ 372
 ♦ A3
 ♣ AQ

to the jack; and West played his last spade for his partner to ruff and South to overruff.

Now the problem was to avoid the loss of three trump tricks. When the jack was led from the closed hand, West made an

	East and West	South	West
	nerable. The bid		
East	South	W	
Pass	Pass	P	
Pass	4 ♣	P	
Pass			
	West led the		

error by picking up his ace and three.

100

California Loses, 6-2

Staub Leads Detroit's Attack

DETROIT, Calif., April 19 (UPI)—Rusty Staub paced Detroit's attack with two hits and a double yesterday, leading the Tigers to a 6-2 victory over the California Angels.

Staub, who had a 12th straight loss, gave the Tigers a 2-1 victory over the Angels in the 12th inning and a 3-2 victory over the Angels in the 13th inning.

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Monday

Jenkins' 5-Hitter Leads Twins to Victory

MINNEAPOLIS, April 19 (UPI)—Ferguson Jenkins, who is being called "The Big Red Sox" in Boston's quest for a second American League pennant, led the Minnesota Twins to a 5-1 victory over the Red Sox in a game that was called off after two innings.

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Tigers' three-run third inning. Doubles by Bill Freehan and Mickey Stanley helped Detroit add two more runs off Hasser in the fourth.

A's 2, Orioles 1

At Oakland, Larry Haney singled through a drawn-in infield in his first appearance at the plate this season to score pinch-runner Matt Alexander from third with none out in the 12th inning and give the A's a 2-1 victory over Baltimore.

The winning run was set up when rookie leftfielder Andres Mora dropped Sal Bando's leadoff fly for a three-base error. On the preceding pitch, Baltimore manager Earl Weaver argued unsuccessfully that Haney had interfered with Brooks Robinson's attempt to catch Bando's foul pop when Haney failed to move out of the on-deck circle.

Rangers 7, Brewers 4

At Arlington, catcher-turned-outfielder Charlie Moore scored twice and drove in a run to give Milwaukee a 4-1 victory over Texas and help the Brewers gain a split of a doubleheader. Texas won the opener, 7-4, with Mike Hargrove going 4-for-5 and driving in five runs.

Moore, who was removed from the back-up catcher role and put in the outfield this year by Brewers manager Alex Grammas, scored the first two Milwaukee runs in the second game. He reached third on a three-base error by Len Randle in the first and scored on George Scott's ground out. In the third, Moore doubled and came in on Don Money's single. After Robin Yount singled and Pedro Garcia doubled off loser Nelson Briles in the seventh, Moore drove in a run with a sacrifice fly and Money singled in another.

Astros 4, Padres 2

At Houston, Willie McCovey drove in three runs with two singles and drew a walk with the bases loaded to force in another and Enzo Hernandez chipped in three RBI to power San Diego over Houston, 4-2, in the nightcap of a doubleheader. The

loss broke a six-game Astros' winning streak. Cesar Cedeno, who hit a three-run homer in each game, connected for his first of the day in the eighth inning of the first game which gave Houston a 4-2 victory.

The second of Cedeno's home runs greeted the Padres' second-game starter, Randy Jones, before he got a batter out in the first inning. Jones, however, settled down to record his third victory of the season without a loss.

AP. Expos' Larry Bittner is tagged out at plate by Cards' Ted Simmons after strong throw from Reggie Smith.

Old Yankee Stadium Legends Take an Encore

By Dave Anderson

NEW YORK, April 19 (UPI)—New idols and new history will emerge at Yankee Stadium II as a new testament for the famous arena. But the old testament lives on grandly. At the opener, Joe Dimaggio sat in the first row of a loge box, watching the game as intently as if he were studying a pitcher from the dug-out in 1941 during his 56-game hitting streak. Against the blue left-field wall was a 387-foot marker, compared to the 401-foot marker where Al Giomfriddo of the Brooklyn Dodgers caught Dimaggio's towering drive during the 1947 World Series.

"Giomfriddo," somebody said, "wouldn't have been able to catch that ball here."

"That," Dimaggio answered with a smile, "and a lot of others like it."

Before the ceremonies, Jim Parker, a guard with the Baltimore Colts when they defeated the New York Giants in overtime for the 1958 National Football League championship, had glanced at Dimaggio, who was waiting in the dugout.

"As a kid growing, I thought he was the greatest," Parker was saying. "I followed everything he did and when I met him downtown at the hotel before we came up, it was like meeting the president, but I'd never tell him that."

Parker turned to Webb Evers, the Colts' coach in that 1958 game and later the New York Jets' coach.

"Over there behind where our bench was," Parker said, "that's where you jumped on Sam Huff."

"Huff had hit Raymond Berry out of bounds," Evers said. "On of bounds by five or six yards. We had a little scuffle and I thought I was going to get fined by Bert Bell, who was the commissioner then. You'd never get Pete Rozelle to say this, but Bert told me, 'I didn't think the officiating was that hot either.' But the baseball thing I remember most in this hall park was when I was going to school at Columbia here I caught a foul ball that Lou Gehrig hit. I've still got that ball."

In the dugout sat Don Larsen, who pitched a perfect game for the Yankees in the 1956 World Series against the Dodgers.

"I don't believe it ever happened," he was saying. "I don't think I woke up yet. But for all that bad days I had, I had to have one good one."

"What," somebody said, "was the closest thing you made to a bad pitch?"

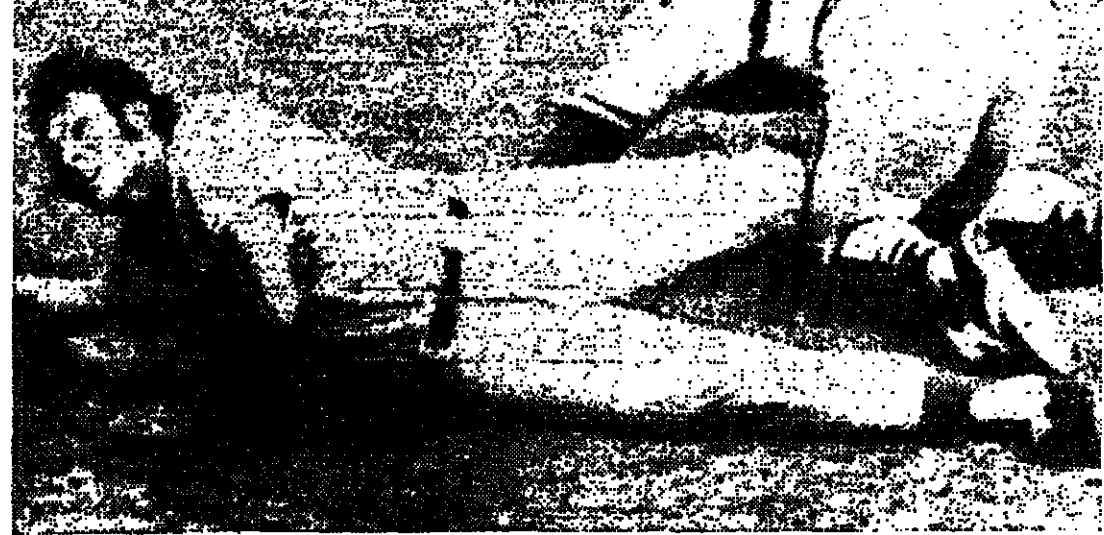
"I didn't make any bad pitches. And when the game ended, it was the first time I was gassed without a drink. Hey, you know who's here—Johnny Lujack. I saw him play at South Beach. I was born in Michigan City, Ind., and when I met him in the hotel lobby, I almost flipped."

Lujack was the Notre Dame quarterback who tackled Army's Doc Blanchard in the clear in the memorable 0-0 tie in 1946.

"Johnny Lujack," said Toots Shor, the saloon keeper. "You know where he told me he's going tonight—to the opera. Imagine that. I went to the opera once and left at half-time. Outside I told a cabbie to take me to my joint and he told me it was the first time he ever took anybody from the opera to my joint."

By now, Shor was sitting at a table in the catacombs of Yankee Stadium II with Mickey Mantle and Whitey Ford.

"White Rock," he was saying.



Yankees legends take an encore. From left: Don Larsen, Whitey Ford, Mickey Mantle, and Toots Shor.

For Ford, "remember the day you and Mickey played golf before the 1961 All Star Game?"

"Out in San Francisco," Ford said, "at the Olympic Club, and you signed Morace Stoneham's name for us in the pro shop for golf shoes and shirts and balls. The tab was like \$200 and that night I saw Pete Stoneham and tried to pay him back, but he said, 'No, let's make it double or nothing on you getting Willie Mays out tomorrow.' The next day I had two strikes on Willie and," Ford said with a wink as he held the first two fingers of his left hand across his tongue, "I threw him a spit ball that started out at his shoulders and broke across his knees. I can still see Mickey clapping his hands in center field."

No Second Hand Mantle laughed and pointed to the souvenir watch that Ford had received.

"We all got watches," Mantle said, "but Whitey's didn't have a second hand on his."

"I switched with Don Larsen," Ford said. "I thought I pulled a fast one. I didn't know they were engraved. They were engraved on the back. I've got Larsen's watch now and he's got mine."

Nearby was Joe Dugan, a Yankee third baseman when Babe Ruth was hitting home runs.

"Tell that story, Joe," said Shor, "about the time you borrowed \$500 from Babe."

"I was going out with some people on the road one night," Dugan said. "In the lobby I asked Babe for \$100 and he peeled off a bill and I put it in my pocket, and when I took it out later I discovered it was a \$500 bill, not a \$100 bill. The next payday I reminded Babe about borrowing the money and gave him the \$500 back and he just looked at me and said, 'That's where that \$500 went. I thought I blew it.'"

Crystal Water, but not Double Discount, who was second. The "big" 3-year-old in California, An Act and Telly's Pop, ran fifth and sixth at Hollywood and their people may have lost their enthusiasm for travel.

Dimuro has, at least where Sonkiser is concerned. He was not displeased with Sonkiser's third place in the Wood, but he prefers to pass up Kentucky and wait for the Freekness.

Looks Good "I've run this horse seven times this year," the trainer said, "and that's not really my way of doing, and I shipped him to the Middle West once, to Hot Springs. (Parked on the outside of a 12-horse field in the Arkansas Derby, Sonkiser finished sixth. "If it wasn't for that," he said, "I might try Kentucky, but I'm afraid if I shipped him a second time right now it might knock him out for the year. And he looks as though he could be a good horse."

On the Sly, the 50-to-1 shot who finished second and a colt who had been regarded as the chief threat to Bold Forbes, both shipped home to Maryland after the Wood. Cojak had Bold Forbes in his sights turning into the home stretch, but instead of firing he lugged in for the rail, as he has done in the past. His trainer, Sonny Hine, was in a golf tournament yesterday and the only word about the future was "undecided."

The telephone of Mel Gross, trainer of On the Sly, didn't answer. That colt's people were said to be excited over their \$34,772 share of the purse. Considering that their horse had raced only six times in his life before the Wood, had never won a stakes and had a bankroll of \$25,183 when he arrived in New York, some excitement was excusable.

"I'll know tomorrow," John Canine said about Play the Red, who finished fourth. He said he would consult with Max Gluck, the owner.

"He's like a big kid that's just growing up," Canine said of Play the Red. "He's still learning. If he puts his mind to do something, he's gonna surprise somebody one of these days."

Meanwhile, Honest Pleasure does his chores in Kentucky, getting ready for Thursday's Blue Grass Stakes at Keeneland, his final pre-Derby assignment. He'll be opposed there by Proud Birdie, whom he beat by 16 lengths in the Flamingo Stakes and three lengths in the Florida Derby, and by Inca Rosa, who was 2 1/2 lengths behind Proud Birdie in the Everglades and 11 back of Honest Pleasure in the Flamingo.

Getting back to Bold Forbes' fractions in the Wood: They were all sharp, yet his 46 flat was the slowest clocking he has ever had for the first half mile. By now, Leroy Jolley, who trains Honest Pleasure, has read those figures and digested them.

Kenyan Wins Again In Safari Auto Rally NAIROBI, April 19 (AP)—Kenyan Josphat Singh, his victory marked by a fatality, became the first man to win the Safari Rally three times after a late challenge by Briton Andrew Cowan fell short today.

The 44-year-old Singh and Kenyan navigator David Doig brought their Lancer 1600 home a comfortable 14 penalty points ahead of Tanzanian Robin Ulyate, another Lancer driver.

Singh killed a spectator who stepped into the road near the Lake Victoria port of Kisumu yesterday.

Montreal 4, Chicago 1 (Savard, Lafleur, Larocque, 1-1; Kerr, 1-1). Montreal leads best-of-7 series, 4-0.

WHA Playoff Sunday's Game Calgary 6, Quebec 4 (D'Amico, Morrison, 1-1; Lacombe, 1-1; Boudreau, 1-1; Sutherland 2-1). Calgary wins best-of-7 series, 4-1.

NBA Playoffs Sunday's Games Detroit 107, Milwaukee 104 (Lester 26, Howe 20; Winters 23, Dandridge 21). Detroit leads best-of-7 series, 2-1.

Phoenix 105, Seattle 91 (Westphal, Howard 14, Van Arsdale 15; Watts 19, Brown, Norwood 16). Phoenix wins best-of-3 series, 2-1.

Buffalo 124, Philadelphia 120 (McAdoo 34, Smith 27; Carter 32, Collins 25). Buffalo wins best-of-3 series, 2-1.

ABA Playoff Sunday's Game New York 110, San Antonio 108 (Spryng 32, Taylor 20; Pauls, Gervin 25, Kanan 25). New York wins best-of-7 series, 2-2.



Toros player Ralph Wright (left) scrambles with Pele.

Cosmos Win Soccer Opener

MIAMI, April 19 (UPI)—The New York Cosmos parlayed a flawless defense and a second-half goal by David Clements yesterday for a 1-0 victory over the Miami Toros in the North American Soccer League opener for both clubs.

The only goal of the game was scored at the 60-minute mark. Following a throw-in from the right side, Mike Dillon crossed the ball to Pele, who headed the ball to Clements, standing about 30 yards from the goal. Clements wasted no time putting the ball past a lunging Bill Nuttal, the Toros' goalie.

Pele displayed his craft, although he failed to score. On several occasions, including a penalty kick that no player is supposed to miss, Pele showed that he is only human.

Sunday's Line Scores

NATIONAL LEAGUE			
	W	L	Pct
Atlanta	4	1	.800
Baltimore	3	2	.600
Boston	2	3	.400
California	1	4	.200
Chicago	1	4	.200
Cincinnati	2	3	.400
Cleveland	2	3	.400
Los Angeles	1	4	.200
Montreal	1	4	.200
New York	1	4	.200
Pittsburgh	2	3	.400
San Diego	1	4	.200
Seattle	1	4	.200
St. Louis	1	4	.200
Texas	1	4	.200
Washington	1	4	.200
American League			
	W	L	Pct
Baltimore	3	2	.600
Boston	2	3	.400
California	1	4	.200
Chicago	1	4	.200
Cleveland	2	3	.400
Los Angeles	1	4	.200
Montreal	1	4	.200
New York	1	4	.200
Pittsburgh	2	3	.400
San Diego	1	4	.200
Seattle	1	4	.200
St. Louis	1	4	.200
Texas	1	4	.200
Washington	1	4	.200

Marlboro



